ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants by, whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,018—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B. HYDASPES	2996	450	K. Gordon	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
				Saturday.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	900	K. Crewe	23rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	30th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

9th Aug. 23rd Aug. 6th Sept. 20th Sept.
4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	600	1st August.
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th August,
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnigg	4,250	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 26, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcatta On or about the
A STEAMER	3,000	End of July.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th July, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

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RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 2nd August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,192 tons, on the 30th July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on the 27th July, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th July, 1893.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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MAC IVER LINE.

THE S. S. "NIAGARA" Will SAIL from BOMBAY on or about the 15th August to Liverpool, and has First-class Passenger Accommodation. The above Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidship.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	5th August.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers. Has Electric Light throughout.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 28, 1893.

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GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
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HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Lingen-am-Rhein.
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DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
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SOLE AGENTS AND
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T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac *
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Jules Grimmond's	Brandy * * *
Jules Grimmond's	Chariot Brand.
Delacasa & Cie	Cognac.

FROM Rs. 16 TO Rs. 120 PER DOZ.

WHISKIES.

David Smith & Co's	Very Fine Old Scotch **
David Smith & Co's	Very Fine Old Scotch ***
David Smith & Co's	Very Fine Old Scotch ****
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Gonne, Croft & Co.'s	Finest Old Scotch.
Robinson's	Special Blend.

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PORT WINES.

Croft & Co.'s	Very Old Tawny Port.
Croft & Co.'s	Fruity Port.
Croft & Co.'s	Superior White Port.
Stanley & Grimm's	Port, delicious.
Stanley & Grimm's	Tawny Port, rich.

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CHAMPAGNE.

Moet and Chandon's rich Champagne.
Ch. De Cazanove high class Champagne.

Lafour Pere and Fil's	Unsurpassable.
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FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 80 PER DOZ.

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THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

RODS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
General Rod, 14 feet, in partitioned bag, bronzed fittings, 5 joints, 3 tops, each.	18	0	20	0
Do. 4 tops, superior, each	23	0	26	0
Hickory Rod, 12 feet, in partitioned bag, 4 joints, upright rings, 2 tops for spinning, extra finish	15	0	17	0
Do. do. extra superior finish, each.	19	0	21	8
Fly Rod, 12 feet, in partitioned bag, 4 joints, spare top, solid butt, with landing handle brazed, each	16	0	18	0
Do. hollow butt, double brazed, superior Greenheart, no landing net handle, each	23	0	26	0
Muhseer or Salmon, 18 feet, in partitioned bag, 4 joints, 2 tops, hollow butt, superior, each	33	0	37	0
Do. do. 15 feet, each	22	0	25	0
Sea Fishing Rods, 2 joints, with pulley and ring, each	4	8	5	0

REELS.

Reels, bronzed, with secret checks and revolving plate, best quality—

Size	2½,	3,	3½,	4,	4½	inches.
Cash	Rs. 8-8.	10-0,	11-0,	12-12,	15-0	each.
Credit	Rs. 9-8,	11-4,	12-8,	14-4,	17-0	each.

Reels, brass, with secret checks—

Size	2½,	3,	3½,	4,	4½	5	inches.
Cash	Rs. 5-8,	6-8,	8-8,	10-8,	12-0,	13-0	each.
Credit	Rs. 6-4,	7-4,	9-8,	11-12,	13-8,	14-12	each.

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Best Plated Silk—	Nos.	1·2/0,	1·1/,	1·4/,	1·6/
In Lgths., 60 yds...	Cash ...Rs.	7-8,	6-0,	4-0,	2-4
	Credit, Rs.	8-8,	6-12,	4-8,	2-8
Do. 80...	Cash ...Rs.	10-8,	7-8,	5-4,	3-0
	Credit. Rs.	12-0,	8-8,	6-0,	3-6
Do. 100...	Cash ...Rs.	12-4,	10-0,	6-12,	3-8
	Credit Rs.	13-8,	11-4,	7-8	4-0

STANDARD WATERPROOF BRAIDED SILK LINES.

		Standard B.		Standard A.	
In lgths. 60 yds. each ...	Cash ...Rs.	9	8	11	4
	Credit ... ,,	10	12	12	8
Do. 80 ,, ,,	Cash ... ,,	12	0	15	0
	Credit ... ,,	13	4	17	0
Do. 100 ,, ,,	Cash ... ,,	14	0	18	8
	Credit ... ,,	16	0	20	8

Standard A, extra strong for Mahseer.
Also, the Manchester Cotton Twine Spinning Company's Lines.

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FASHIONABLE
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TERRA-COTTA,
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SOFT (CLERICAL),
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STRAW HATS,

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HATTERS
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
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SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
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For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
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II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
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SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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THE following are EXAMPLES of PIANOFORTES on the HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM:—

	Cash price. Rs.	as.	For 12 months per month. Rs.	as.	For 24 months per month. Rs.	as.
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Schiedmayer and Soehne's Sympathetic Upright	825	0	74	0	39	0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand	1,500	0	134	0	71	0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand, Aliquot System, the finest Piano in India	1,600	0	143	0	75	0
Julius Bluthner's Upright Grand	895	0	80	0	43	0
John Brinsmead and Sons' Concert Grand, with the latest improvements	2,000	0	189	0	100	8
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If a lump sum be paid down as an advance towards hiring and ultimate purchase-value of Piano, we make due allowance on the purchase-value and reduce the monthly-hire payments proportionately. For Example:—

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Add 12 per cent. for hire-purchase......... ,, 72
Total... ,, 672 =12 monthly payments of Rs. 56.

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Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only Vegetable Remedy, free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
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MISS WATSON,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,

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Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs.	32	8	
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	,,	37	8	
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	,,	3	8	extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

All Wool Crepon Costumes	Rs.	35	0
Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to	,,	55	0

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.

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FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE is cooling and refreshing to the Head; possesses a gentle stimulating property for the growth of Hair and prevention of Baldness; removes Scurf and Dandruff, and makes the Hair soft and glossy. Is unparalleled in fragrance. Re. 1-4.

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Syphon Tanks.
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Trays, Ebonite.
Trays, Papier Mache.
Tripods.
Troughs, Fixing or Alum.
Vignettes.
Voigtlander's Lenses.
Watson's "Acme" Cameras
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WELL INTO THE PIPE

The taste changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobaccos IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.

TRY FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO,

Which is Guaranteed
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It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.

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RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that as from the 23rd Day of June, 1893, the Undersigned, VUSONJEE NANDJEE, has RETIRED from the Firm of SUNDERDASS SHAMJEE and COMPANY, the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the JADHOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited (now in Liquidation) and that as from that Date all his interest in the said Firm has ceased further that the undersigned Goculdass Madhowjee and Mathuradass Goculdass are now the SOLE OWNERS of the said firm.—Dated this 26th Day of July 1893.

શાઈ વસનજી નંદજી.
શાઈ ગોકલદાસ માધવજી.
Sd MATHURADASS GOCULDASS.

EAST COAST RAILWAY.
CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF STORES OF LOCAL MANUFACTURE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief at Waltair up to Noon of the 15th September, 1893, for the SUPPLY of STORES of LOCAL MANUFACTURE, from 1st October, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.

II. The Stores, which consist of Oils, Rope, Tallow, Hardware, Tinware, Cloth of descriptions, Leather Goods, etc., etc., will require to be delivered as required at the Store Godowns, at Vizagapatam or Waltair, and rates tendered should be free of all charges for such delivery.

III. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief will consider only such Tenders as are submitted in the recognised form, printed copies of which are obtainable from the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2, and where further information can be obtained.

IV. Each tender should be accompanied by the amount of earnest money prescribed on the reverse of tender form, without which it will not be considered.

V. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of a Tender, nor to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. T. GWYTHER,
Chief Storekeeper, East Coast Railway.
Waltair, 17th July, 1893.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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In Stock always and ready for immediate wear, with Collars attached, in plain White or neat Fancy Stripes, from 15½ to 17½ Inches.

Only Measures required—Height, Size of Chest, and Size of Collar worn.

A Comfortable Fitting Shirt Guaranteed.

ASQUITH,
LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRTMAKERS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 7th August, 1893, at 3 p. m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Resolutions of the Standing Committee as under :—Requesting the approval of the Corporation, to the transfer of Rs. 2,092-8-0, from savings in Conservancy Branch, 10, Halalkhor Branch, C, feed of bullocks, to same head, 2, Labour, A, scavengering, feed of bullocks, to meet excess owing to 30 extra carts being engaged on account of special sanitary work in connection with the unhealthy state of the City.

2. Requesting the approval of the Corporation, to the transfer of Rs. 738-7-6, from savings in Conservancy Branch, A. 1, superintendence and inspection, C. II, Labour, B, Drain cleaning, C—X, Halalkhor Branch, A, Superintendence, to same head, II, Labour, A, scavengering, to meet the amount of scavengering charges payable to the Tramway Company.

3. Letter from the Acting Municipal Secretary, reporting Budget transfers, sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

4. Resolution of the Standing Committee, Recommending for sanction the writing off of Rs. 1,683-14-6 from the live stock return of the Health Department, being the book value of 26 bullocks that died during the quarter ending 31st May 1893.

5. Further consideration of letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to his arranging with the Postal Department for an alternate day postal service to Tansa. Further from the Commissioner thereon.

6. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding letter from the Posmaster-General, on the subject of the rent demanded by the Corporation for the ground occupied by post boxes.

7. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding Government Resolution regarding the proposed establishment of a Mercantile and Trade Museum in Bombay.

8. Letter from the Commissioner, soliciting orders as to whether the new furniture originally made for and placed in the Council Hall, should be sold, or whether it should be packed up and kept in store.

9. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding return of patients treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road during the month of June 1893.

10. Resolutions of the Standing Committee, as under :—Recommending for sanction to the payment of Rs. 6564-0, out of the surplus of about 4½ lakhs which has accrued since the publication of the revised estimates for 1892-93, to meet the cost of the purchasing 8 acres and 30 gunthas of land from Mr. Purshotum Ganoba on the west-side of the Vehar Lake.

11. Report of the Standing Committee on the Government resolution on the Commissioner's Administration Report for 1891-92.

12. Recommending for sanction the writing off of Rs 354 being the value of 377 and 331 Building Certificate and Repair Forms which have become useless on account of the new forms printed under the Building bye-laws.

13. Memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding Correspondence regarding tenders for the supply of stoneware pipes for the Colaba Sewerage Works.

14. Notice from Brigade-Surgeon Lt.-Col. Banks, requesting the Commissioner to report whether he has taken any steps in regard to obtaining a Consulting Engineer for drainage referred to in Corporation Resolution, dated 9th May, 1892, and whether Mr. Baldwin Latham was consulted in the matter, and, if so, with what result.

By Order of the Chairman of the Standing Committee.

J. LEASK,
Acting Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 27th July, 1893.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per S. S. "SAFARI," arrived from ZANZIBAR via LAMU and MOMBASSA, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the VICTORIA DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be made before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. No claims will be admitted after the vessel has left the Port and after the removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane.
Bombay, 28th July, 1893.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE DATE of MRS. BLUNDELL'S DANCE at the Gymkhana Club, Poona, has been POSTPONED to THURSDAY, August 24.

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that we have THIS DAY APPOINTED Messrs. BEYNON & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay, our LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS, and all orders for less than 1 doz. Bottles or 2 doz. Half Bottles of any particular Brand will be executed by Messrs. Beynon & Co., at our advertised quotations, they having been fully Stocked with our well-known Wines, etc.

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MADRAS CIGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SUPPLY CIGARS as under :—

NAWAB'S No. 1 Sumatra Wrappers	Rs. 23-0 per thousand.
Do. No. 2 do.	,, 27-8 do.
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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

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25	2 9 6	3 2 10	3 8 6	4 2 10
30	2 12 8	3 5 9	3 11 8	4 6 4
35	3 0 1	3 9 6	3 15 9	4 11 0
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NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL
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Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to

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INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
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A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DIAMOND RINGS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.—The Largest Stock of Diamond and other jewellery will be found at MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona. Their turnover having vastly increased they can sell at LOWER PRICE, than other Houses. Inspection invited.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 4, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MATCHLESS ORANGE PEKOE TEAS. Flowery, at Re. 1-2 and Re. 1-12; Extra fine, at Re. 1-2 and Re. 1-10; Unsorted, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-6 per lb. Spring Crop, fresh Consignment.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a second-hand PIANO, quite new and in good condition, up to Rs. 500. Please address with particulars to P. A. LOPES, Professor of Music, Pangim, Goa.

FOR SALE.—A VICTORIA in good condition, and several handsome pieces of Furniture, the property of MRS. B. CONRY. Can be seen at 10, Victoria Road, Byculla.

IF you wish to get the full value of your Money make your purchases of Fancy Articles, Stationery, Patent Medicines and all other things from B. D. MOTIWALA and Co., 18, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Our Customers will please note that WE DO NOT KEEP A STALL in CRAWFORD MARKET. Our Only place of BUSINESS is in APOLLO STREET, Fort, Bombay.—JAMES PEARSE and Co.

FIRST CLASS Rooms to let, top floor, Elphinstone Circle, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, in a cool airy place at Naigaum, four minutes' drive from both the Dadur Railway Stations, and near Dr. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture Laboratory, with Stable, &c. Convenient even for two Families. Rent very cheap, Rs. 50 only. Apply to Dr. BATLIWALLA, Dadur Dispensary, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Victoria Road, Byculla. Comfortable, Cool, and Retired Quarters, with Board at Moderate Charges.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

OUR WOOD CARVINGS from Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Saharanpore, Nagina, Behra and Burmah, in Easels, Screens and Small Tables are a Speciality.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

CHILDREN'S BRONZE KID STRAP SHOES. Best quality; all sizes.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited, Bombay.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street, a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the "VIENNA CONFECTIONERY."

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SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, who has lived on the Continent for many years, desires to give PRIVATE TUITION in French and German. Excellent References. Terms Moderate. Apply to "P. L. M.," care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

TO SECRETARIES of CLUBS and MESSES.—Just Received, a Fresh Stock of York Cut Hams from Redgate & Co., weighing from 8 to 15 lbs. each. Quality Guaranteed. Special Terms for Messes, Hotels and Clubs.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious" &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

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LADIES' AND GENT'S, RUBBER GOLOSHES for the Monsoon.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I have much pleasure in testifying that during the eight days myself and wife have stayed here we found the Cuisine to be excellent, the Proprietor extremely civil and obliging, the attendance good and cleanliness to be a speciality.—F. GRAHAM, late Manager, Temple Bar.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Medows Street, No. 21, as follows :—

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern—
Per s. s. Wistow Hall.
MB HAS 1-55 cases 230 pieces Oxford cloth, 9685½ yards.
On account of the concerned—
1 music box with 2 spare barrels and playing 12 airs.
1 music box, 12 airs, with dancing figures, drum, bells and zether.
2 music boxes, 10 and 12 airs, with fancy figures playing bells
These Music Boxes are made of superior workmanship, sweet-toned and lately imported.
1 quite new safety bicycle with ball bearing throughout, solityer, lantern and accesories complete.
1 quite new safety bicycle specially made for ladies' use.
1 case glass bangles.
1 case 4 dozen No 14 Austrian bentwood chairs, black and walnut colour.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.
Bombay, July 28, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS, Unclaimed Books, Periodicals, Obliterated Foreign Stamps, Clothes, Brougham, Bags of cloves, Brushes, Piano, Pier Glasses, &c.

Pursuant to the Judge's Order made on the 24th June, 1893, in Appeal No. 726, Suit No. 190 of 1891, Yemnabai, woman vs. Bala Naiquin Belgaumkurin and Govind Vishwanath Apte, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell the following ornaments and articles by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th inst, at 2 p.m., namely, 2 gold neck ornaments, called vajratick and thoosi, gold head ornaments, called firticha-ful, 2 moods, kekat, nag, chundrakore, and agurful, one pair of ear-rings, called boogdees, with pearls, one nose ring with pearls, one pair of ear-rings, called balees, with pearls, one silver box or kuranda, four silver toe rings, and two silver cups.

Also by order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, the contents of book-packets, parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, periodicals, obliterated foreign stamps and albums, illustrated papers, photo views, sample cloth, Egyptian gold guard, gown, coat, jackets, bonnet, letter racks, &c.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, a large roomy brougham and two sofas.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate a lot of coal.

Also by order of the concerned three cases of card, wheel, tooth and bannister brushes (eaten).

Also by order of N. C, Macleod, Esq. Official Assignee, H. C, and in re Vali Mahomed Karim Shaik Maniar, an insolvent, consisting of old cotton and woollen clothes, coats, jackets, trousers, shirts, trouser cloth, hats, empty boxes, &c.

Also by order of L. A. Watkins, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 610 of 1892—
24½ bags of cloves.

Also by order of the concerned, a mahagony piano, piano stool, pier glasses, argand lamps, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, July 28, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF PUNCHING AND DRILLING MACHINES, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Northbrook Street, near the Northbrook Gardens, by order of Abdoola Ismael, Boiler-maker, the following, consisting of punching and drilling machines, vices, beam scale, files, chisels, hammers, plate 8 ft. by 3 ft, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF ONE UNDIVIDED MOIETY, a half part in a valuable landed property in Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Maneckchund Cuppoorchund, and on account and at risk of the mortgagor, Ambaram Nurbheram, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of September, 1891, the following property, viz :—

All that undivided moiety or half part of and in all that piece of Fazendari ground, with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate outside the Fort of Bombay, in Shaik Memon Street, containing by admesurement 98 feet in length from the east to the west and 12 feet in breadth from the north to the south side thereof, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the east by the halalcore passage of the said premises, on the west by the Shaik Memon Street, on the north by the house of Dorabjee Cursetjee Khuradee, and on the south by the house of Mahanund Girdhurlal, which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 327, and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Ambaram Nurbheram.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Godown of Messrs. Hill, Son and Grennan, opposite Prince's Dock—

1 8-horse portable boiler, 1 steam winch, 1 six-oared gig, 1 new warp boat, 1 economizer, 1 old boat, wrought and cast iron, old wood and other materials.

In lots to suit purchasers, and the property is on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED CARDIFF COAL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Clarke Bunder, on account of the concerned—

About 300 tons of Cardiff coal ex, s. s. "Saint Pancras," damaged by fire.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Empress Mill Bungalow, De Lisle Road, near the Chinchpoogly Railway Station, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, fancy vases, pictures, Persian and Brussels carpets, the property of C. F. JONES, Esq.

The property is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

17 boxes Ch Lafittee and Co's 2 stars brandy.
29 ,, ,, ,, 3 ,,
6 cases liqueur (assorted).
33 boxes Old Judge Brand Portwine.
16 ,, hock.
10 ,, Italian vermouth.
2 cases English biscuits.

By order of Rukba Huckmajee and Co., and on account and at the risk of Hajee Ajijoodin Hajee Ellias and Moonshee Indersaroop Bisansaroop—

10 cases Japanese flower vases, spittoons and flower-pots with covers, round curry dishes with covers, milk jugs, jars with covers, cabinet panels, gold embroidered table covers, cabinet, &c.

By order of the Indian and Foreign Agency Company and on account and at the risk of Runchordass Hurkisondass—
1 English clock with chimes.

AT 2 P. M.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand victoria.
1 light dog cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

SALE OF PEARLS.

On MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Nemchund Khimchund and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Fazul Bin Abdoola—
1 bundle white Siri pearls.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF PEARLS.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Maneckchund Kapoorchund, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Fazul Bin Abdoola—
3 bundles of pearls, "Asmani and Magaj."
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT MACHINERY.

Under instructions from N. Fatehally, Esq., and on account of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st August, at 2 p.m., at Mody Bay, Fort, next to the Boyd's Ice Factory—

A large quantity of electric light machinery, consisting of electric light dynamos arc and incandescent lamps, electric chandeliers, insulators, lamp-posts, and other electric light accessories.

The above machinery is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

On WEDNESDAY, 2nd August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.—

A collection of valuable law books, containing reports and standard text books, also books in general literature and Latin, the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the books will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MATHARPACADY, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 5th August, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Khoja Sherifbhoy Thavurbhoy, and on account and at the risk of Arjoon Govind Golay, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortage, dated the 5th day of September, 1891, the following property, viz. :—

All that piece of fazendaree ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Matharpackady, without the Fort of Bombay, within the registration district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 158 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under old No. 109, new E. Ward No. 5810, street No. 27, and bounded on the east by an oart belonging to Goculdas Madhewjee, on the west by the said Matharpackady Road, on the north by the property of Govind Ramjee Golay, and on the south by the vacant ground and by the property of Klaminut T. D. Abrove, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Arjoon Govind Golay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF 13 CASES OF GOLD BROCADE SILK DAMASK.

On MONDAY, the 7th August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. [illegible] of Cawnpore—
H P V—1467-69—3 cases each 12 pieces gold brocade silk damask.
1474-76—3 ,, ,, 12 ,, ,, ,,
1480-82—3 ,, ,, 12 ,, ,, ,,
1493-95—3 ,, ,, 12 ,, ,, ,,

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, July 28, 1893.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Also an invoice of 3 cases very handsome bentwood furniture, consisting of teapoy chairs, tables, hatstands, rocking and cabin chairs, &c.

AT 1 30 P M.
1 handsome strong second-hand landau, suitable for single or pair
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham
1 handsome victoria with removable coach box
1 strong grey arab, quiet to ride and drive
1 chestnut Arab pony, goes well in saddle.
1 set of second hand harness.
1 pair of big Kattiawar bullocks.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture made to order by "John Roberts" and "Jamsetjee Nowrojee," best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rose-wood upright piano, specially made for India on Steinway system, first-rate oil paintings and engravings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Dresden and Doulton ware, a nearly new handsome Brussels carpet, painted well-built Burmah teak fern house, removable, &c., the property of HENRY R. DUNK, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 31st inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, by order of the owner, Mr. Hajee Ahmed Hajee Hassam, and on account and at the risk of the underwriters, Messrs. Jaitha Purshotum and Co., Liladhur Pragjee and Co., Tricumdass Lowjee, Nandevcaren Premjee, Abhichand Panachand, Ravechand Jaiverchand, Dhuramsey Dharcy, and The South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Limited, sell by Public Auction, at 4 p.m., at the Prince's Dock, where the vessel now lies—

The ship Valliant in such condition in which she now is.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga. Attorneys for the owners of the vessel, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, July 28, 1893.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,
3 ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP...........Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, May 20, 1893.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000
HEAD OFFICE :
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Ag. Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..................................$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, ESQ., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, ESQ., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, ESQ., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, ESQ., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learned on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP................£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office.......................14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office..............3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers....THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD.
THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms :—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,
4 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
4½ ,, ,, ,, 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 30
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 32
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 18
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—
Ten Lines and under—
First insertion...............................Rs. 5
Second do. ....,, 2-8
Third do. ....,, 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ......As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion................................As. 8 per line.
Second do. ....4½ ,,
Third do. ....2½ ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—
Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.........................,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3-1

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.
Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly ....,, 6
Quarterly ....,, 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.
Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly ....,, 6
Quarterly ....,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,055
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ld. Mge....	10,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	160
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	87
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	460
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	60
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	335
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,000
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	490
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	845
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	625
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	605
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	400
Deval Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	350
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	175
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	760
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	610
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	155
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	600
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	805
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,445
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,450
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,885
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12 p.c g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	370
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 60	875
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,225
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	315
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	300
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vishnunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	960	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945 1000
Apollo	750	2,480	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	220
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	105
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		125
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,390
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...		110
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,200
French	300	500	all	100	440
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	360
Mahomadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	87
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	112½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	402½
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 82½	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	570
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	117½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	400
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,300	250	250	35	175
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	... 75	227½
Volkart	...	1,00	1000	Rs. 100	950

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	370 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	87xd
apty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	2/0	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	75
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	180
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Jehangir B. Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	230
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	30	475
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,351
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	100	all	60	906
Thacker & Co.	1,800	100	100	10	58
Telephone Co.	3,300	25	25		18½ Exd

To Cure Skin Diseases.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p. m.
Music at the Esplanade, 6 p. m.
Post Graduate Lecture by Dr. Bahadhurji, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5 p. m.
The Australian Circus, 9 p. m.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Peshawur (s), from China, &c.; and Lobelia (s), Karachi.

Polo.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Huzara left the dock on Wednesday, and the s. s. Savitri yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Safari entered the dock on Wednesday, and the s. s. Peshawur left it yesterday.

Rangers' F. C.—The practice match, arranged for this evening, is postponed, so members with the exception of those whose names are down to play in the match, United Services vs. Civilians, to-day, are requested not to turn out.

Music on the Esplanade.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March	The Tudor Knight	Cameron Brock.
Overture	La Neige	Auber.
Barcarolle		C. Hoby.
Valse	Soiree D' Ete	Waldteufel.
Selection	Reminiscences of Sullivan	W. Winterbottom
Polka	Laughing	Conradi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st Royal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

Grand March	San Salvatore	Baker.
Fantasia	Hibernian Bouquet	Kappey.
Valse	Deutsche Lieder	Ziehrer.
Gavotte	Eunice	Perdue.
Reminiscences of Sullivan		Arr. Winterbottom.
Galop	Flick and Flock	Hertel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Association Football.—A football match (Association) will be played, to-morrow, between the Drums and C Company, Royal North Lancashire Regiment, and the Millitary Medical Athletic Association on the Crescent. The kick-off will be at 5-30 p.m. The following are the names of the players:—Military Medical: Goal, J. Anderson; backs, H. Stewart and R. Hardakar; half-backs, C. Mullins, J. Smith, and J. James; and forwards, A. Simpson, A. O'Hara, W. Long, J. Hartley, and H. Craggs. R. N. Lancashare: Goal, Mitchell; backs, Smith and Merle; half-backs, Tendell, J. MacKillop, and Johnson; and forwards, Nicholson, McMahon, Howard, Bowler, and Pope.

A Dishonest Cartman.—Fazul Kasum, a flour merchant, keeping his place of business at the Two Tanks, has made a report to the police that, on Tuesday morning, at about 10 o'clock, his mehta loaded seventeen carts, each with eight bags of rice, at a godown, on Frere Road, and despatched them to the Two Tanks; but on his arrival at the shop, the mehta was informed that only sixteen carts had arrived, and that cart No. 2,227, containing eight bags of rice, valued at Rs. 55, did not arrive. The driver of that cart gave his name to the mehta as Gunnoo, but it has been subsequently ascertained that his real name was Sookia, a Ghattee of about fifty years of age, and that he obtained the cart from one Kamaloodin Amiroodin. Upon further inquiries the cart was found by a policeman, at Samuel Street, on the same evening, but *minus* its contents.

Rugby Football.—The game to-day (Friday) will be the return match between the United Services and the Civilian teams. Players are particularly requested to wear the proper colour of jersey.—United Services, (white): Backs, Captain Ewbank, R.E.; three-quarter backs, Lieutenants E. Doyle, R.I.M., G. Cave, R.N., and J. Donaldson, R.A.; half-backs, G. H. Boileau, R.E., and D. F. Vines, R.I.M.; and forwards, B. G. Buchanan, R.A., G. T. Carter, Lanc. Regt., E. R. Chitty, 5th Bo. L. I., D. H. Gibson, R.I.M., F. Green, Lanc. Regt., Grimston, R.I.M., H. D. Hammond, R.A., H. R. Troup, I.S.C., and D. F. Tulloch, R.A. Civilians (colors): Back, C. St. Paul; three-quarter backs, M. Reid, T. Reed, and J. Waller; half-backs, T. Roberts and H. John; and forwards, F. G. Whiddett, W. H. Dowley, E. H. Hickman, P. Clark, S. Babington, E. Good, H. Fido, H. Peters, and C. Aldridge.

A Successful Parsee Doctor.—Dr. A. D. Cooper who returned from England some time ago, studied there for a period of five years in the University College, London, and competed for the Indian Medical Service, but in virtue of a rule promulgated by the War Department of the India Office, he was not allowed to appear in the examination, according to the old rule till the full period of his age. Dr. Cooper's rank stood as high as eighteenth in the examination, but as there were only seventeen vacancies in India, he very narrowly missed to enter H. M. Indian Army. Upon this he thought of taking up ophthalmia as his special subject and qualified himself in it at Moorfields, the largest eye-hospital in London. Dr. Cooper, while in London received high testimonials from his professors for his high medical attainments and proficiency in surgery. The opening of an eye-dispensary at Surat will be attended with beneficial results to the inhabitants of that place as they had to proceed to Bombay for various affections of the eye, at great cost and inconvenience.

Results of Excessive Drinking.—Salloo Fernandez, aged thirty-five years, a servant in the employ of a gentleman, residing at Armenian Lane, was, on Wednesday last, throwing some rubbish out of a window, while in a drunken state. He lost his balance, and fell into the street, a distance of about twenty-six feet, sustaining some internal injuries. He was immediately removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital—Din Mahomed *alias* Luximon Rajaram, a mendicant, aged forty-five years, was on Wednesday, admitted into the J. J. Hospital, suffering from a fracture of five ribs on his right side. It appears that, on the night of the 24th instant, had been drinking at a liquor shop, at Carnac Road, and on the following morning found himself lying on the plain near the Alfred Theatre, with a great pain on his right side. The House Surgeon of the Hospital gave his opinion that a blow would not fracture the ribs in such a manner, but it was most probably caused by a fall. The injured man states that he was not interfered with while in the liquor shop, but he does not remember anything that took place afterwards.

The Late Rao Saheb Vithal Sitaram Bhandarkar, B.A., L.C.E.—We regret to record the death of Rao Saheb Vithal Sitaram Bhandarkar, B.A., L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., which took place at Ahmedabad, on Sunday last. Mr. Vithal had a remarkably bright career both at School and College, having headed the list of successful candidates at almost all the various examinations, which he had to go through. During the three years spent at the Elphinstone College between Matriculation and Graduation, he always held the first place at the College examinations, and carried away many scholarships and prizes. He was a favourite student of Professor Hawthornthwaite and Principal Dr. Theodore Cooke. He was Fellow at the Engineering College for four years, during which period he was liked and admired as much by his professors as by his pupils. He passed most successfully his final L. C. E. Examination in 1890, having come first in the First Class, carrying away several prizes. In consequence of this he was appointed to one of the two guaranteed posts in the P. W. D. on the 10th March, 1892, and was posted to Ahmedabad.

Riotous Behaviour.—Yesterday Constable Good placed Rambharoo Gangaram and six other Purdesees before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of rioting in the compound of the Girgaum Police Court. It appears that on the afternoon of Tuesday last, the first accused and another Purdesee, named Narayan Motiram, were tried by Mr. Hamilton, on a charge of disorderly behaviour in a public place, when Rambharoo was fined Re. 1 and the other accused was discharged. As soon as the case was disposed of, the accused Rambharoo went downstairs, and got all the accused, who were then standing in the compound, awaiting the result of the case, to attack Hurnath Manilal and Brijlal Buldeo who gave evidence against the first accused in that case. All the accused immediately set on Hurnath and Brijlal with sticks and fractured their skull. Two of the Purdesees bled profusely. The first three accused then made their escape, but were followed by Constable Good and other policemen, who arrested them at the corner of the Agiary Lane. At the time of the arrest one of the accused, named Mahadeo, flourished a stick and aimed a blow at Mr. Good, who managed to ward it off. The rest of the accused were arrested in the compound of the Court. The injured Purdesees were sent to the J. J. Hospital, whence, their injuries being attended to, they were allowed to go home. The Magistrate convicted all the accused, and sentenced each of the first three who took an active part in the affair to six months' rigorous imprisonment, while the rest were sentenced each to one month's hard labour.

Little Boys enticed away and robbed.—Daylee, a widow, residing at Sonapore Cross Lane, Dhobie Talao Section, reported to the police, that her son, Nursia, aged seven years, wearing two gold ear ornaments, of the value of Rs. 5, had been missing since Tuesday last. From inquiries made by the police, it was ascertained that on the evening of the 25th inst., while the missing boy and another lad of the same age were playing on a piece of vacant ground adjoining the lane, a young Hindoo came up to the children and gave the lad a pie to fetch some parched grain, while he gave Nursia a pice to fetch *biddis* from a *pan sopari* shop close by. The boys then went on their errands in opposite directions—the one in the direction of Chundanwady Lane and the other (Nursia) towards Sonapore Lane. On the return of the lad, who was sent to fetch parched grain, he found the other boy missing. Every possible inquiry was made by the police for the missing boy, but he was not found till Wednesday evening, when to the astonishment of all, he suddenly appeared near his mother's house, and began to play. From the statement of the boy it appears that the stranger, who gave him the pice, enticed him away to a stable, where he removed his *ballees* (ear ornaments) and made him sleep there all night. On the following evening the stranger brought the boy in a victoria as far as *Gunput-ka-naka*, and left him there to find his own way home.—Baboo Byroo, a mill-hand, residing at Kala Chowkey Road, reported to the police that his son, aged about six years and-a-half, had suddenly disappeared from the front of his house, where he was last seen playing. The child was subsequently found at Dongri by the police, and was taken to the Pydhownee Police station and identified by the father, who reports that a pair of silver anklets and one gold *ballee*, collectively valued at Rs. 11, had been removed from the person of the child.

CHARGE OF CHEATING MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. Ramchunder Krishnarao, head clerk, in the firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, charged Canji Shivji with cheating in respect of Rs. 4,590. Mr. Owen, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

Mr. Owen, in addressing the Court for the prosecution, said that the evidence had established very clearly a charge of cheating against the accused. The case was of very great importance to the mercantile community as well as to the prosecutor. If he had succeeded in establishing the charge, then the proper punishment should be dealt to the accused in the interests of justice. If the perpetrator of such a crime was allowed to go scot-free, it would be a serious blow to their trade. Large sales of goods were effected on railway receipts, and the purchasers put a certain amount of confidence in the sellers, and if the sellers abused the confidence reposed in them, they should not escape with impunity. Mr. Davur had laid great stress upon the action taken by Messrs. Ralli Brothers. Mr. Owen submitted that they were perfectly justified in adopting the measures they did, not only for their own protection, but for the protection of the trade generally. A very odious comparison was made between Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Messrs. Ralli Brothers, inasmuch as the former did not adopt any criminal proceedings against the accused. Mr. E. D. Sassoon paid money on the 15th, and the accused was informed only that afternoon that the delivery of his goods was stopped. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon had entered into transactions under quite different circumstances. The goods arrived on the 19th, whereas the contract was made on the 15th. When the accused sold his goods to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, he was aware that the delivery of the goods had been stopped, and that he could not get the delivery of goods until he paid Rs. 12,000. He had dishonestly concealed the fact of the delivery of the goods being stopped, from the prosecution, and obtained money on false representations. A man's intention could be determined by his acts. Mr. Owen dwelt at some length upon the evidence, which he submitted was sufficient to warrant his Worship to convict the accused. The accused was unable to pay his just debt, and, therefore, he should be considered an insolvent. The accused did not honour the *hoondis*, which were payable at sight, because he had no funds. An agent, Mr. Owen contended, had a right to stop the goods until the whole of the prices were paid.

Mr. Davur said that some of the *hoondis* which were said to have been dishonoured were not due on the 16th.

The Magistrate intimated that he would take time to consider his judgment, which he would deliver at a very early date.

A STABBING AFFRAY.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Joss Manuel Lewis, a Goanese butler in the service of Lieutenant Von Donop of the Royal Artillery and Mahomed Yakub, a servant in the employ of Lieutenant Buchanan, were charged on remand by Inspector Wilson, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to Mahomedbux Khodabux, a servant in the service of Captain Baker, residing at Colaba, by stabbing him with a knife, on the 7th of June last. Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the first accused. Mr. Laskary, barrister-at-law, defended the second accused. It appeared that there was some ill-feeling between the complainant and the second accused. On the night in question both the accused took their dinner at the mess, and went out. When they reached the complainant's master's bungalow, they met the complainant. An altercation took place between the complainant and the second accused. The first accused interfered on behalf of his comrade, and in the struggle that ensued he stabbed the complainant with a knife on the chest. The complainant fell down when the accused dealt him another blow on the back with the knife. The complainant fainted from loss of blood, and his injuries were subsequently attended to by a military surgeon. The accused pleaded not guilty. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the facts proved in the case were that after dinner at the mess, at 9 o'clock, on the night of the 7th of June, the accused left the mess. The accused met the complainant at his master's bungalow, and his Worship was inclined to think that a dispute or quarrel took place between the complainant and the second accused, who called the first accused to his assistance. It appeared that the first accused at once rushed towards and struck the complainant on the chest, and also on the back when he stooped down. Nobody knew how the knife came into the accused's hands; but the marks of injuries distinctly showed that they were caused by a table-knife or a sharp instrument. The Magistrate had no doubt that the first accused did make use of a knife or a sharp instrument with which the wounds were inflicted. The Magistrate was of opinion that the affair was not pre-meditated, and he did not think that the accused had brought the knife for the purpose of stabbing the complainant. but still the accused was not justified in making use of it. The complainant was no doubt, seriously injured, and the Magistrate could not award a lighter punishment than eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment to the first accused. The second accused was discharged as there was not sufficient evidence to prove the charge against him.

CHARGE OF SWINDLING.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the case in which Haribux Ramnath charged Pundit Shunkernath Wishwambernath, with cheating in respect of Rs. 10,000, in ten currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, came on for further hearing before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Bhaishunker, of the firm of Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Banaji, pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution having closed the case, the Magistrate intimated that a *prima facie* case had been made out against the accused, and he wanted to commit the case for trial. He called upon the accused to make any explanation, he liked in respect to the charge preferred against him. The accused reserved his defence for the Sessions, stating that he would furnish the names of his witnesses to the Clerk of the Crown. The Magistrate then framed charges against the accused of inducing the complainant by dishonest means to part with Rs. 10,000 on the pretence of manufacturing currency notes and committed him to take his trial at the Sessions. The Magistrate made an order to release the accused on bail in a sum of Rs. 8,000.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling.)

A QUESTION OF MERCANTILE TRANSFER.

BHOWANDAS HEMANDAS AND OTHERS vs. HAJEE NOOR MAHOMED ABOO TALEB AND OTHERS.

His lordship delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiffs claimed to recover the sum of Rs. 3,500 with interest at 9 per cent. from the 25th November 1892. The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity. instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the Official Assignee; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for other defendants.

The plaintiffs are hundie brokers, and the firm of Yue Lun Ching, since adjudged insolvents, were among their customers. On the 25th November 1892 the plaintiff lent the firm of Yue Lun Ching the sum of Rs. 3,500, the defendants at the time being indebted to the said firm in the sum of about Rs. 3,770 for silk piece-goods sold to them. The Chinaman's firm gave to the plaintiffs on the same day a "havala or transfer for Rs. 3,500 on the defendants, directing them to pay to the plaintiffs the amount of the transfer, debiting it against the monies due by them to the Chinaman's firm and intimating that they had credited the defendants with the amount in respect of the silk piece-goods. The defendants accepted the transfer and promised to pay the amount to the plaintiffs, who thereupon discharged the firm of Yue Lun Ching from liability for the payment of the Rs. 3,500. The plaintiffs repeatedly demanded payment, but the defendants failed to pay. On the 15th April last the plaintiffs sent them a formal notice of demand in reply the defendants for the first time denied that any such transfer had been given or accepted. The Official Assignee claimed the monies, the subject of the suit, and had been ordered to be made a party defendant at his own risk as to costs.

After the evidence of the plaintiffs had been adduced, several witnesses, including a Chinaman, who were examined on their behalf, corroborated the statement of the plaintiffs. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Scott then addressed the court on behalf of the defendants. The latter gave their evidence, denying "in toto having had any notice of the transaction relied upon by the plaintiffs. A witness named Chuttoorbhoj Hemraj was examined on behalf of the defendants, and in the course of his examination said that he had bought over the claims of certain creditors of Yue Lun Ching to the amount of Rs. 17,000 for Rs. 4,000.

Mr. Lang then commenced addressing the court on behalf of the plaintiffs, but after a time he was stopped by his lordship, who thought that there was no need of troubling him any further.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, said that in his opinion the plaintiffs had sufficiently proved their case, and added that he had no reason whatever to disbelieve the statement of the plaintiffs, supported as it was by the evidence of independent witnesses and amply corroborated by the books of insolvent. Yue Lun Ching lodged in the Official Assignee's office before the 30th November 1892. His lordship said that the evidence for the defendants had made no favourable impression on his mind, and that it was unsatisfactory. His lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 3,500 with 9 per cent interest and costs.

A SUIT AGAINST THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

RAISETT CHANDMULL HAMEERMULL AND ANOTHER vs. THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

The plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 6,010, as compensation for an alleged breach of contract, being Rs. 6,000, the contents of a box delivered by the plaintiffs to the defendants to be carried to Saugor, and Rs. 10, the value of the box, but which had been wholly lost to the plaintiff, and which was not carried and delivered by the defendants in accordance with their contract with the plaintiffs. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Craword, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs case was that, on the 3rd January 1890, they delivered to the defendants at their station at Byculla a box containing Rs. 6,000 to be carried to Saugor, a station on the Indian Midland Railway Saugor is 654 miles from Bombay, and is the terminus of a branch line running from Biswa Junction on the main line of the Indian Midland Railway, almost midway between Bhopal and Jhansi The box was consigned to one Raghunathdas Ameermull at Saugor, weighed 2 maunds and 5 seers and was sealed with the plaintiffs seal, and addressed to the consignee in the English and Marwaree languages. The Rs. 6,000 were consigned as an advance to the consignee, who is plaintiffs constituent, for the purposes of the plaintiffs business. On the dilivery of the box to the defendants, the plaintiffs were handed a railway receipt dated the 3rd January 1890. The nature and value of the box were duly declared, and an increased charge over and above the charges for ordinary parcels was paid to the defendants. The plaintiffs said that the defendants were bound to take such care of the box and its contents as a prudent man would have taken of his own goods of similar nature and value. The box was not delivered to the consignee at Saugor, but a box weighing 33 or 36 seers only was tendered to him in a broken and damaged condition, and the consignee accordingly declined to accept it. The plaintiffs did not know what it contained. It did not bear the plaintiffs seal and was not the box originally delivered to the defendants. Correspondence ensued between the parties, and on the 23rd January 1890, the defendants manager wrote to the plaintiffs, saying that enquiries were still being made with regard to the box. In a subsequent letter, he wrote that no trace could be discovered of the box. With regard to a contention of the defendants that they were not liable to the plaintiffs, in as much as the box and its contents were not insured, the latter said that an increased charge for the carriage of the box and its contents over and above the charges for the carriage of ordinary parcels was paid by them; that no intimation was given to them that such increased charge was not for the insurance of the box and its contents; that they were always ready and willing and would have paid any further sum had they been informed that such further sum was required for the insurance of the box and its contents; and that the contention so raised by the defendants manager was unsustainable.

The defendants admitted that a parcel, which was stated by the consignor to contain specie, was delivered on the 3rd January 1890 at their Byculla station to be carried to Saugor. They denied that at the time of the delivery of the parcel, the value thereof was declared or that an increased charge was paid for the carriage. Only the ordinary rate for carriage of treasure at the owners risk, calculated on the weight of the parcel, was charged. An increased charge for the safe conveyance of the parcel was not charged or paid, nor was any engagement to pay such increased charge entered into with the defendants. They submitted that, under the provisions of section 11 of Act 4 of 1879, they were not liable in respect of the loss of the contents of the parcel. If the parcel in fact contained specie, it was lost or stolen while in course of transit to Saugor or at the Saugor station; or the contents were stolen in such transit or at the Saugor station, and earth and iron sledge hammer heads were placed in the parcel instead of the specie. A parcel, which was afterwards found to contain earth and iron sledge hammer heads, addressed to Raghunathdas Hameermull, arrived at Saugor on the 15th January 1890, but the consignee refused to accept it. Diligent search was made for the specie, but no portion had been found, nor had any other parcel been found. The defendants submitted that they were in no way liable to the plaintiffs for the loss of the specie, and that the plaintiffs claim was barred by limitation. They submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

THE MANAGER OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared before his lordship in Chambers and applied for bail on behalf of Clarence Arthur Ellis, late office Manager of the Church Missionary Society in Bombay, who was charged before Mr. Hamilton at the Girgaum Police Court, with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of certain sums of money belonging to the Society, and who was about to be committed to the ensuing Criminal Sessions. After hearing counsel, his lordship ordered the accused to be enlarged on bail, in his own recognisances for Rs. 10,000, and two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE MANAGER OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, committed Clarence Arthur Ellis, lately a manager of the Church Missionary Society, to take his trial, at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on charges of theft as a servant of the Society, of three sums, namely, Rs. 453, Rs. 105, and Rs. 637, and criminal breach of trust in respect of those items. Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, who appeared on behalf the accused, produced an order made by Mr. Justice Starling that day in chambers, admitting the accused to bail upon his entering into his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 10,000, and upon furnishing two sureties in the sum of Rs. 5,000 each. Mr. Roughton informed the Magistrate that the sureties had been accepted by the acting Clerk of the Crown. The Magistrate, after reading the order of the High Court, admitted the accused to bail.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Lobelia 1913 tons, Captain J Owen cleared yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

The German East African Co's s.s. Safari, 1,432 tons, Captain C Asthausen, which arrived here on the 26th instant from Zanzibar (11th July) brought a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr C de Noronda, Mr C T C Azavedo, Mr F A Abreo, Mr C A Martins, Mr T V de Vaz' A S de Souza, Mr P T Lobo, Mr C A Fernandez, and 73 deck. The Vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—July 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
E	Naseri	850	Hughes	Jedda	29-7	B & P S N Co
F	Ebro	1591	Morgan	Hull	29-7	F Muir & Co
G	Culna			Calcutta	29-7	M Mackenzie
H	Huzara	1370	Blott	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
K	Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
L	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
L	Sabarmati	523	Adum	Not fixed		Shprd & Co
M	Valiant sp	162	Douglas	Not fixed		H A Assam
M	Savitri	72	Ebrahim	Not fixed		Shprd & Co
N	Clan Gordon	1357	Ridgeway	Hamburgh		NF, F Muir & Co
O	Purulia	993	Simpson	Zanzibar	3-8	M Mackenzie
P	Leander	1888	Robson	Karachi		F Morrison
Q	Ehrenfels	1521	Warckmeister	Hamburg	2-8	Glade & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Carthage	2153	DeHorne	London	28-7	P & O Co
2	Scindia	4353	Blight	Liverpool	5-8	W & A Graham
4	City of Khios	2283	McPherson	Liverpool	5-8	Sir C Forbes
5	Rosetta	2039	Gadd	China	10-8	P & O Co
7	Poseidon	2433	Fellner	Trieste	1-8	Austria LSNCo
8	Peshawur	3927	Jephson	China	27-7	P & O Co
9	Kt. Templar		Payne	Antwerp		K Nixon & Co
12	Eden Hall	2273	Jones	Liverpool	29-7	E Bates & Co
13	Rohilla	2174	Nantes	China		P & O Co
15	Arapahoe	3134	Wale	Marseilles	10-8	J Mackintosh
16	Safari	1430	Asthausen	Zanzibar		F Heyer & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S. S. Seeadler .... 1640 Arthur .... 10-8 German Govt.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Peshawur s	Jephson	China, &c.
	Lobelia s	Owen	Karachi.

The steamer Safari, entered for loading yesterday for Zanzibar, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July. 23 Bhundara s .... Icely .... Bombay, July 7.

DEPARTURES.

July 23.—Steamers Purnea, M. Meanatchy and Landaura.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 27.

From Glasgow.

Scindia s—75 hogsheads ale, Cutler Palmer and Co; 50 hogsheads ale, Robinson Morrison and Co.

Clan Drummond s—2 hogsheads whisky, Thomson and Taylor.

From Liverpool.

Scindia s—20 cases stout, The Bombay Co; 114 barrels lubricating oil, A M Sodder; 10 boxes tinplates, T Abdoolally.

From London.

Arroyo s—1 butt sherry wine, and 5 hogsheads portwine, Eduljee Bezontee.

Peshawur s—4 bales writing paper, B Furdonjee and Co; 3 cases printed books, Latham and Co; 4 cases musical instruments, &c, S Rose and Co; 27 cases cheese, Treacher and Co.

From Hamburg.

Braunfels s—2 cases rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Ehrenfels s—5 bales writing papers, B Furdonjee and Co; 10 cases lanterns, Volkart Brothers.

Massilia s—1 qr cask brandy, J Nowrojee.

From Antwerp.

Rheinfels s—5 cases eau-de-cologne, Dinshaw Burjorjee.

From Hull.

Ebro s—13 crates earthenware, Hajee J H Tyeb.

From Newyork.

Scindia s—1 case, perfumed spirit, Hajee Moosa Sulleman and Sons.

From Trieste.

Poseidon s—5 cases lamps, Rahim Cassum.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 27.

For Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—107 cwts barley, Ralli Brothers; 609 cwts wheat Sanday and Co; 3 bales woollen, carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 50 bales wool, Goculdas Toolsidas.

City of Khios s—318 cwts groundnut cake and 650 cwts oil cake, Glade and Co; 500 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 111 cwts oil cake, Thos H Moore and Co.

For London.

Carthage s—1 bale woollen and cotton carpets, Dossabhoy Merwanjee; 5 bales skins, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 4 cwts ivory, Ebram Passia and Co.

For Hull.

Ebro s—297½ cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Kt Templar s—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Bremen.

Ehrenfels s—210 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Trieste.

Poseidon s—200 bales, cotton, Volkart Brothers; 55 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 lbs tea, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

For Odessa.

Poseidon s—250 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

For Hamburg.

Clan Gordon s—1,000 cwts wheat bran, O Martin and Co.

Ehrenfels s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Scindia s—200 cwts buffalo horns, Oosman H Hasom; 43 cwts mustard seed, John Fachiri.

For Calcutta.

Culna s—253 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

Lowada s—200 bales cotton, Phiroze C Sethna.

HIGH COURT.—July 28.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

766—J C Cama—Madhowrao Baskerjee and another vs Casilal Mithalal—Tyabjee and D.
771—J C Cama—Hormusji Fakirji and others—Pirozshaw Ruttonji Sagoo—Brown and M.
773—Chalk, W and S—Yeshudabai and another vs Ramchandra Tookaram Hajib—Balkrishna and P.

References, from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

442-29594—92—Payne, G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Shamjee Govindjee and others—Bicknell, M and M

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

765—The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay vs Syed Abdul Huk Kurnalkar—Brown and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

503-92—Chalk, W and S—Moolchand Sewlal vs Nowrojee. Nusserwanjee Thothee—Edgelow and G—Part heard.

Testamentary Suits.

Suit for Dismissal as to the 1st Caveat.

13-93—Pestonjee, R and K—Khanubai (one of the widows of the deceased) vs Cassum Cutchra—J C Cama.

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

27-92—Chalk, W and S—Pacotti San Jao vs Dagree, widow of Dama Boadia—T A Bland.
1-93—Ardesir, H and D—Mohanlal Jaithabhai vs Maganlal Purshotamdas—Little, S, N and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Parsons.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

149-92—Bhaishunker and K—Charles Agnew Turner vs Thucker Vassonjee Nandjee and others—Pestonjee R and K, C M and M, C B and Co—(Partly decreed.)
616-92—M H Khan—Madhowjee Bhugwanjee and others vs Narondas Canjee—Tyabjee and D.
6-93—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhandas Parmanandas and another vs Khatiza alias Neinbai.
12-93—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Parmanandas vs Sheik Ebrahimally Abbajee and another.
358-92—Pestonjee, R and K—Ebjee Umarsey and others vs Gordhandas Soonderdas and another—K D Shroff.
563-92—Craigie, L and O—Atherton Edward Ashley and another vs Goculdas Corejee and another—Thakurdas, D and C.
699-90—Crawford, B and Co—Shamjee Govindjee vs Goverdhandas Sewram—Bhaishunker and K.
631-92—Tyabjee, D and J—Goswami Shri Girdhurlalji Tricumjee Maharaj vs Goswami Shri Jivunlalji Vulubbjee and another—Little S N and B.
673-92—Ardesir, H and D—Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vyedina vs The Administrator Genl of Bombay—Little, S N and B
15-93—Payne, G and S—Abdulla Khan bin Abdull Rehman vs Haji Ebrahim Hajee Vyedina—Ardesir, H and D.
345-91—Chalk, W and S—Sayed Hooseinally bin Mir Rahimalli vs Ahilabai and another—H S Dikshit.
52-93—Payne, G and S—Vussonji Heerji vs Ahmedbhoy Kurimbhoy—Little, S, N and B.
102-92—Framjee and D—Ragoonath Vinayek Pandit vs Harridas Coherjee—Payne, G and S.
50-93—In person—Hajee Alli Jan Mahomed vs Ketseydas Hurmokbroy—Tyabjee and D.
681-92—Little, S, N and B—Dhondibai, Baba Shett Goolway vs Kristnabai—M L Shroff.
46-92—J C Cama (for pauper)—Mahomedalli Vulleejee vs Maneckbai and another—Payne, G, and S, and T and D.
300-92—Thakurdas, D and C—Chimniram Mirjamull vs Tribhowandas Jugjiwandas—Chitnis, M and M.
674-92—In person—Vithabai vs Namdin Oomaji and others.
700-90—Crawford, B and Co—The Advocate General vs Nanabhoy Framji and others—Little, S, N and B.
20-93—Roughton and B—Balkison Shrikison and others vs Hirachand Bison Bhaidas and others—Turner and H.
541-92—Bhaishunker and K—Yoosuf bin Ebrahim and another vs Shamnia and others—Framjee and M.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

July 27.

State of International Communication.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.

Telegraphic communication with Brazil via Galveston is now open for messages in plain language only.

Mauritius and Madagascar mails close at Durban on Friday, the 28th instant, and at Zanzibar on Tuesday, the 1st August.

Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at or about noon, on the 29th instant.

With effect from Tuesday, the first August, and until further orders, the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be reduced to rupees three annas one, half of Rupees six annas two, via Suez and Teheran. Five annas less via Turkey. Three annas a word to be added from offices in Burma.

Press messages from India and Burma to United Kingdom via Suez or Teheran one rupee, half of Rs. two per word. Complete revised tariff to all other places will shortly be issued, and to be acted on from date of receipt.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Espl'de.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	50	39	44	27	43	33	41	67
Thursday, July 27	0	80	0	76	0	50	0	6
Total	51	19	45	03	43	83	41	73
Total fall to 27th July 1892	36	53	29	51	30	63	30	78
Total fall to 27th July 1891	64	31	49	56	49	18	41	83

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH OF JULY, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·617	W	4	94·5	80·1	61	...	19·76	+7·87
Agra	29·658	S W	5	92·0	77·9	70	...	13·86	+1·14
Cawnpore	29·671	W N W	4	93·5	80·1	79	...	29·54	...
Allahabad	29·624	W N W	4	93·9	80·8	70	..	26·41	+11·99
Jhansi	29·673	N N W	3	94·0	78·7	61	...	17·45	+1·94
Jacobabad	29·546	S E	6	103·4	79·7	75	.	1·46	+0·26
Karachi	29·621	W S W	13	87·0	79·7	83	...	7·26	+4·30
Jeypore (20th	29·707	S S W	4	92·1	72·5	70	...	13·93	+3·22
Ajmere	29·707	S W	6	86·9	73·6	80	..	12·59	+3·00
Deesa	29·703	S S W	14	90·7	73·8	82	..	22·67	+11·78
Ahmedabad	29·716	W S W	4	92·2	77·1	79	..	24·48	..
Bhuj	29·671	W	20	89·4	75·9	75	...	11·12	+1·87
Rajkot	29·725	W	16	92·4	73·3	74	...	19·25	+1·55
Veraval	29·731	W N W	9	85·1	79·3	87	...	10·21	...
Neemuch	29·731	W S W	11	85·8	72·1	78	...	15·69	+2·61
Indore	29·744	W S W	4	88·0	70·6	85	...	17·91	+2·03
Saugor	29·689	W N W	4	85·8	74·6	72	..	25·30	+6·38
Jubbulpore	29·699	W	2	88·9	74·6	71	...	28·22	−0·32
Hoshangabad	29·706	S W	1	89·3	76·7	78	...	18·87	−6·99
Khandwa	29·727	W	7	89·7	76·8	75	...	10·52	−4·89
Raipur	29·676	W S W	3	90·3	76·1	84	0·05	12·97	−14·08
Nagpur	29·692	Calm.	3	89·3	76·4	84	0·12	17·08	−6·92
Amraoti	29·713	W N W	3	94·1	75·8	69	...	10·81	−6·68
Akola	29·739	W	9	95·9	78·8	59	...	7·23	−9·01
Surat	29·743	N W	L	88·1	74·0	91	0·15	34·16	+10·86
Malegaon	29·775	W S W	8	91·4	74·1	83	...	5·38	−4·80
Bombay	29·783	W S W	8	86·4	76·8	84	0·06	35·28	−10·79
Poona	29·798	W	12	88·0	70·4	75	...	16·22*	+5·61
Aurangabad	29·759	W S W	5	90·3	70·2	69	..	8·24	..
Sholapur	29·810	W S W	8	86·2	70·0	84	0·45	9·37	−0·23
Ratnagiri	29·805	S E	4	82·9	73·9	93	0·82	52·76	−9·89
Belgaum	29·839	W S W	7	74·8	65·3	92	0·07	15·40	−6·21
Goa	29·853	S	4	78·1	73·4	91	1·72	48·80	...
Karwar	29·843	Calm	1	79·1	74·1	94	1·70	52·59	−20·16
Mangalore	29·875	W N W	1	78·3	72·9	95	0·34	66·15	−2·86
Calicut	29·888	Calm	4	80·8	74·5	92	0·11	54·25	−7·08
Cochin	29·916	W N W	M	78·3	73·6	93	0·68	38·10	−11·96
Bangalore	29·904	W S W	8	76·2	64·4	92	0·27	11·51	+4·77
Secunderabad	29·782	W N W	11	79·2	69·3	83	0·49	15·44	+4·06
Masuliptm	29·733	N W	9	86·6	76·0	79	...	12·60	+2·25
Bellary	29·821	W	6	78·5	71·4	79	0·15	7·45	+4·04
Cuddapah	29·808	S W	...	87·0	73·8	86	...	21·64	+15·56
Madras	29·801	S W	7	95·7	78·6	74	0·07	6·50†	+0·67
Coimbatore	29·864	S W	3	86·8	70·3	98	..	2·76	−0·07
Trichinopoly	29·848	W	5	89·0	76·4	75	...	4·48	+1·80
Negapatam	29·819	Calm	4	88·0	78·2	75	..	9·92	+6·91
Colombo	29·959	W	9	82·0	76·5	72	..	13·13	−0·71

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall, J. J. H.=0·92, (47·61); G. T. H.=0·76 (39·18); St. G. H.=0·50 (40·54); C. P.—0·06 (35·28).

*Exclusive of the rainfall from 8 to 16th July.
†Exclusive of the rainfall on the 25th and 26th July.

Summary.

Pressure has decreased slowly at Bellary but has increased over the rest of the country. The rise has been brisk to rapid in Sind, Gujarat, the Punjab and at Agra, Ajmere, Jeypore and Negapatam, and moderate in other places. Readings are highest in Cylon and lowest in the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderate. Winds remain practically unchanged, an abnormal southerly or south-easterly wind blowing at Ratnagiri and Goa and south-westerly to north-westerly winds obtaining in most other places. The force has been fresh at Rajkot, Deesa and Bhuj. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Neemuch, 14 at Ajmere and 12 at Khandwa, Akola and Secundderabad. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 9° above the mean of the season in Berar and at Allahabad, Jhansi, Indore, Jubbulpore and Raipur and 4° to 13° below it at Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Trichinopoly and Negapatm. The minimum temperature variations are within 4° of the mean in either direction in all districts except at Belgaum where it is 5° in defect and at Amravti and Akola where it is from 4° to 6° in excess of the average. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Goa (1·72") and Karwar (1·70"), and light to moderate showers at Raipur, Nagpur, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary and Madras. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is about average but that between Bombay and Karwar has diminished, being only 2-3 rds its average strength. So the conditions are favorable for light to moderate showers all along the West Coast from Cochin northwards as far as Bombay, and a few local scattered showers may be expected in Mysore and the Madras Presidency, Berar, the Central Provinces and at a few inland stations in the Bombay Presidency. Elsewhere little or no rain is likely at present. The isobars on the West Coast indicate that the monsoon current is monderte to light up to Longitude 60°, and fresh to strong beyond it.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, July 27.

Thursday's observations show that the barometer has risen everywhere, the changes being from brisk to rapid in North West India. The general distribution of the pressure is unchanged, but the barometric gradient is decreasing; and only moderate wind blows from about the normal monsoon direction and about the normal force of rainfall is fairly general in the peninsula and North East of India. Only scattered showers elsewhere. The principal amounts all over are two inches at Tunghoo, Bhamo, Dehra Dun, and Rajmundry; and over one inch in Silchar, Sibsagar, Chakrata, Mussoorie, Barielly, Mormugao. Karwar, and Goa. The weathe is cloudy and damp, the temperature is inclined to rise, except in Madras, where it is still falling. The highest maximum recorded is 108·4 at Jacobabad and Montgomery.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the General Post Office Bombay:—

Arnold, J B
Ainsworth, Corpl T
Avery
Ball, E
Berevtt, Al
Beruhat, B
Bramer, Dr
Boulch, M
Bayley, C
Benawah, Mrs S
Brenan, Jobe
Burn, H M
Brown, W E
Bogle, E
Borer, Wilson
Blake, J S, Mrs
Biggs, W
Bennett, T S
Carlsen, J
Carlsen, G
Church, W T
Church, Mrs F
Christianer, T H
Crafton, W
Clarke, L H
Crefts, J Charles T
Coles, Mrs, M
Cantania, Mrs M R
Corke, Alfred C
Crowle, C T
Cardena, C H
Chiley
Chattri's Circus
Copland, C
Crawford, J A
Desmeaux, B
Daniel H L
Dalzello, Surgeon-Major
Dalton, R J
D'Cruz, W
D'Souza, F
Elgar, L B
Erskine, K
Ellonhead, A L
Elliot, Geo I
Forrester, F
Farrell, Ch F
Frees, A H de
Ford, Mrs
Ford, J
Frendzel, W
Faulkner, W A
Grunt
Gallim, C L
Golden, D
Graham, Mrs J C
Goffert, G G
Greene, Lt G S
Gracious. C A
Goldstein, M
Hodgson, A C
Heyemann, K E
Hudson, Lt W
Hormond, Mrs E
Hodges, E
Hooper, P N
Hill, Mrs K
Hume, James
Hampton, G H
Henry, G S
Hunt, A
Harris, Gordon
Hervey, Miss K T C
Hancock, Capt F H
Hornby, M F R
Hardy, F, Brett
Hughes, H T W
Hughes, W H
Helm, E
Hare, A P
Huzrat, Sy, A K
Hammond, Mrs E
Joyce, Miss M
Jones, Brother and Co
James, T
Khooro, K R
Killard, W
Kennety, C T
Konig, Dr
Laundsy, A J W
Lahiri & Co
Lettellier, Dr J
Mossy, Capt H S
Marinburk, Joseph
Masters, Mrs
Mancim, P
Martin, K
Martinson, A E
Nelson, M F
Newhouse, Miss
Nelly, Miss
Owen, C
Oliver, Mrs C M
O'Sullivan, Mrs
Pence, G
Pritchard, F
Pierre, G
Princess, Col
Prato, Maria Leao
Ramsay, Capt H
Rose, A
Rosen
Robinson, F G
Robinson, J F
Rooburgh, James
Ruby, Miss P O
Rahmin, Mrs R
Robero, C A
Serenze, T V de
Schneider, F
Sythes, P M
Shepherd, Mrs care of Col C E Shepperd
Solborg, P Cobett
Snowey, Mr, John
Stogdon, O U
Simpsom, A
Simpson & Co, M
Tocatto, N
Tomaso, Marchetto
Taylor, Mrs G
Taylor, Mrs
Tierney, Mrs
Themin, N
Tate, W
Vadivallo Pillay
Vincent, A H
Walker, H R de
Warwick and Co
White, C M
Warburton, E

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 27.

NATIVE holidays in the earlier portion of the week under review have increased the sluggishness in business incidental to the time of the year; while other causes, arising out of the late currency legislation, continue to militate against forward transactions in both branches of trade with Europe, and to depress our local trade with the Further East. The improved demand for Cotton from local spinners, which we noticed last week, has not been sustained, and exporters have been very small buyers of that staple. There has been a moderate enquiry for Seeds on some days, in a steady market; but Wheat has been quiet, and neglected, to a great extent by shippers, though unchanged in value. Exchange has been weak and declining, and closes somewhat demoralized, with rates for Bank and Private Paper 7-32d. lower than they ruled a week ago. Government Paper has fluctuated in value, but is this evening on about a level with last Thursday's quotation for Fours. The downward movement in Cotton Mill Shares has been checked to some extent. Freights have been very quiet at about last quotations, the absence of more than a slight demand continuing. Imports are dull, with rates for staple goods ruling in buyers' favour.

MONEY.—The continued and seasonable falling off in the trade demand for Money, as disclosed by the Presidency Bank's recent Returns, and the improbability of an increased want of accommodation in the near future, caused the directors to again reduce their rates by one per cent. at their meeting last Thursday; and the Statement of Affairs, issued at the beginning of this week, showed, in a further addition of 46¾ lakhs to the Bank's Cash Balance—making the figures stand at 284½ lakhs—that the current had still been running in the same direction. During the week covered by the Return now under notice, there had been a slight increase both in Loans and Bills Discounted; but, on the other hand, there had again been a large addition to Private Deposits, causing the net diminution of trade requirements to be nearly 37 lakhs, the increase in the balance beyond this sum being due to an addition to Government Deposits at the Bank's head office. No further change in the Bank's rates has been made this week, and 4 per cent. remains the minimum.

EXCHANGE opened on last mail-day nominally at 1s. 3 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which nothing was done; but a little was done at 1s. 3 17-32d., and later, 1s. 3½d. was the best obtainable. For three months' sight Credits, the opening rate was 1s. 3 23-32d., at which a little was done, and, later on, the rate became 1s. 3 11-16d. for near delivery, 1s. 3 23-32d. for the end of the year, and 1s. 3¾d. for next year, at which several rates business was reported. On Saturday, 1s. 3 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3½d. for Demand; and 1s. 3 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits to the end of October, 1s. 3 23-32d. for November-December delivery, and 1s. 3¾d. for next year were the ruling rates. For Bank remittance there was no enquiry at the quotation; but a few Merchants Bills were placed thereat. The Banks were closed on Monday for native holidays; and the market reopened on Tuesday, at 1s. 3 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3½d. for Demand, for the mail, and remained thereat all day, a moderate amount having been placed. For three months' sight Credits 1s. 3 21-32d. for August delivery; 1s. 3 11-16d. to the end of the year, 1s. 3 23-32d. for early next year, and 1s. 3¾d. to the end of the season were the ruling rates, at which a good supply of Bills came out. Yesterday there was a quiet feeling at opening, at 1s. 3 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a little business was done, and later, 1s. 3 7-16d. and 1s. 3 15-32d., respectively, were the best rates obtainable for ready business; but for forward, 1s. 3½d. for this year, and 1s. 3 17-32d. for next were available. For three months' sight Credits. 1s. 3 21-32d. for August delivery, and 1s. 3 11-16 to 23-32d. further on, was quoted; but, before the close 1s. 3 5-8d. was reported to have been done for three months' sight Bills for August delivery. Mercantile Paper for ready and near delivery still remaining very scarce. To-day the market opened at 1s. 3 7-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand for ready and near business, and 1s. 3 ½d. for next year, at which a strong demand set in, it is reported for remittance against Silver being imported both by Mercantile Houses and Banks, which lays down here at a price much below the rate fixed for Council Bills by the Government, as the up-country natives continue to buy the metal on a large scale, not having hitherto, apparently, realized the effect which the closing of the Mints must have later on when Money will be required. This is not the case at present, our monsoon season, so far, having been duller than usual as regards Exports, and unless the Government take some measures, such as placing a prohibitory duty on the importation of Bar Silver, we do not anticipate that they will find much, if any, enquiry for their Council Bills for some time to come, as the proceeds of the imported Silver at the price at which it is now saleable in the bazaar will more than supply the wants of the Exchange Banks for some time to come. For three months' sight Credits, the opening rate to-day was 1s. 3 5-8d., at which, of course, nothing transpired, it not being a matter of rate just now, as there are practically no Export Bills making, and rates receded until, at the close, 1s. 3 17-32d. was named for August delivery, the market closing weak and demoralized as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		........1s. 3 11-32 d.
Do.	Telegraphic	......1s. 3 5-16d.
Do.	3 months' sight	..1s. 3 13-32d.
Do.	4 do.	......1s. 3 7-16d.
Do.	6 do.	......1s. 3½d.
Credits	3 do.	......1s. 3 17-32d.
Do.	6 do.	......1s. 3 5/8d.
Documents	3 do.	......1s. 3 9-16d.
Do.	6 do.	......1s. 3 21-32d.
Francs	3 do.	......1·6 3½d.
Do.	6 do.	......164¼

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 19th July, 1893	68,65,000
Add—Silver received during the week	......
	68,65,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	7,00,000
	61,65,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	......
	61,65,000
Last week	68,65,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER, after opening at a slight decline from the previous evening's quotations for Fours last Friday, remained steady thereat throughout the day, without much doing, closing quotations having been 107 3-16 for cash; 107 1-16 for the coming settlement; and 106 13-16 for the August account. On Saturday there was not much doing; but the market was steady throughout the day at 107¼ for Fours for cash; 107⅛ for the coming settlement; and 106¾ for the August account, these having been also the closing quotations. On Monday the market was closed for native holidays; and on re-opening on Tuesday, rates for Fours were maintained, at Saturday's closing quotation for Monday, but a decline took place for Account, the market leaving off at 107¼ for cash; 107 for the settlement at the end of the month; and 106 9-16 for the August account. Yesterday, after opening at 107¼ for Fours for cash, 107 3-16 for the settlement, and 105 13-16 for the August Account, advanced 3-16 per cent. for Money and ⅛ for Account on those rates, the market remaining steady at the rise until near the close when 1-16 per cent. lower was quoted, the cash price leaving off at 107 3/8. To-day the market has been firm at 107 3/8, 107 5-16, and 106 15-16 in the three positions, respectively, with buyers for both the accounts at the rates; but closing quotations may be called 1-16 per cent. lower.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ½ per cent. higher, at 119½. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 106.

SHARES.—This market has remained very quiet; but there has been some check to the downward movement in Cotton Mill Scrip; while Press Shares have advanced in a number of cases. Compared with our quotations of a week ago we note a decline of Rs. 50 each in Victoria, Star of India, Dhun, and Lord Reay Mill shares; of Rs. 30 each in Hindustan, Howard and Bullough, and Luckmidas; of Rs. 25 each in Britannia, Ripon, and Western India; of Rs. 20 in Mahalukshmi; at Rs. 10 each in City of Bombay, Framji Petit, and Jivraz Balloo: and of Rs. 5 each in Bombay Cotton, Connaught and Goolburga Sholapore, on the other hand, have recovered Rs. 25 of their previous decline; and Colaba Land and Mill, Rs. 5. In Press Shares, East India and Scinde are Rs. 10 higher; Mofussil are Rs. 7½ higher; Bellary, New Berar, and New Indian advanced Rs. 10 each; Bombay Cotton are Re. 1½ higher. English, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 15; and Hingoli Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous shares, Kemp and Co. have advanced Rs. 10; Treacher and Co. Rs. 5; and Thacker and Co. Rs. 3. Port Canning are Rs. 5 lower. The Banks of Bombay and Bengal shares have both advanced Rs. 5 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a very dull feeling in the bazaar throughout the week for staple *Grey Goods*, the wholesale buyers confining their purchases to small lots only, and the retail demand at the same time having been very poor. Stocks are now accumulating again; and rates generally are ruling in buyer's favour. In *Bleached*, *Dyēd*, *Turkey Red*, and *Printed* Goods there has been no change whatever. In *Locally made* Goods, a few lots have changed hands in Zanzibar and Maswa makes; but other descriptions are in but small enquiry. The week's Clearances of *Imported* Goods from the bazaar are estimated at about 2,200 bales packages; and of *Local*, at about 1,200 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has remained quiet in tone, with only a small business passing; but prices are quite unchanged. In *Bombay Spinnings*; a few big transactions have taken place in the shape of re-sales; but genuine fresh business has been upon a very restricted scale. Spinners are very willing to sell; but China buyers' offers are much below current rates. The week's Sales have aggregated about 5,000 bales; and the market closed dull, at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	... No. 6s Mule,	As.	4 3-8	to 4¼	per lb.
„ ...	... „ 8s	„	4½	„ 4⅝	„
„ ...	... „ 10s	„	4¾	„ 5	„
„ ...	... „ 12s	„	4⅞	„ 5¼	„
„ ...	... „ 16s	„	5¼	„ 5⅜	„
„ ...	... „ 20s	„	5½	„ 6	„
„ ...	... „ 24s	„	6	to 6¼	„
„ ...	... „ 30s	„	7		„
„ ...	... „ 40s	„	8¼		„

METALS.—There has been an advance of 4 to 8 annas per cwt. in *Copper* in a quiet market, and with only a small business passing; *Yellow Metal* is quiet and unchanged, also with little doing. *Iron* is steady at previous quotations, and on but small enquiry.

COAL may be called steady but with not much doing, a sale of some 700 tons of Powell's Duffryn for August-September shipment, being about the only transaction which has transpired. We quote:—

Welsh Hartley	Aug-Sept.,	at Rs.	15¼ per ton.
Powell's Duffryn.	do.	„	15½ „
Do.	Sept-Oct	„	16 „

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There has been a good deal less doing in this staple during the past week than in the week preceding, especially by local consumers, and the tone of the market has been quiet throughout, without any quotable change in prices. Exporters have bought about 1750 bales of Oomras, Dholleras, Broach, Compta Ginned, and Dharwars; while the Mills have taken some 3,000 bales, consisting of Oomra descriptions, Compta, Broach, and a little Bengal. This evening the market closed quiet, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower than they were a week ago.

Yesterday morning's telegrams from the Cotton-growing districts reported further rain in the Bengal and Oomrawatee circles, the fall at Cawnpore, in the former, having been much above the average at 29¼ inches since the 1st ultimo, and the heaviest over any part of the Cotton area except at Broach, where 10 inches more had been registered. At Broach and in the Dhollera cirle generally, no further rain had fallen; resowing was completed, and the plants were flourishing in the former circle; while at Dhollera, in the latter, sowing had at length begun, and was making good progress in the other districts. In the Bengal circle the plants, though needing fine weather in parts, were generally flourishing, as they also were in the Oomra circle, though more rain was wanted in the Khangaum and Barsi districts. At Hubli in the Dharwar circle also, rain was much needed for sowing.

The messages to hand to-day report general rain over the Barsi district of the Oomra circle, where it was needed, and a cessation of rain in the Bengal, Broach, and Dhollera circles, where the break, in most districts, was favourable to the growing plants.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

Cotton—		C. & F Per candy.—Per lb.
Broach Fine	Rs.	215—4 7-32d.
Do. Good	„	205—4 1-32d.
Bengal Fine	„	197—3 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	187—3 11-16d.
Do. Good	„	177—3 ½d.
Dhollera Fine	„	206—4 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„	195—3 27-32d.
Do. Good	„	189—3 ¾d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	„	186—3 11-16d.
Oomra „	„	196—3 ⅞d.
Belatee, Fine	„	207—4 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„	194—3 27-32d.
S G Dharwar Good	„	199—3 15-16d.
Westerns „	„	180—3 9-16d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the Week..................	7,553	8,861	14,467
From 1st Jan. to 26th July	1,471,438	1,581,756	1,745,959
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week	3,626	6,317	2,043
From 1st Jan to 26th July........	710,606	833,723	961,761
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week....................	732	2,670	4,587
From 1st Jan. to 26th July	126,812	131,318	93,877

WHEAT.—On days when this market has been open, only a small export business has been done in this staple, and the feeling has been quiet, with prices unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been in moderate request by shippers, in a generally steady market. *Linseed* which declined slightly in price towards the close of last week, has meantime more than recovered the decline; but other kinds have shown no movement in price. We quote this evening:—

Linseed............................	Rs. 7-7-0	to Rs. 7-9-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 7-0-0	„ 7-1-0	„
„ „ Cawnpore.	„ 6-8-0	„ 6-11-0	„
„ Red „	„ 6-0-0	„ 6-3-0	„

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	4892. cwts.	1891 cwts.
Wheat for the week	55,300	96,359	82,093
do. from 1st Jan. to 26th July.........	5,266,435	7,900,940	10,640,654
Linseed for the week......	13,930	23,751	31,418
do. from 1st Jan. to 26th July	3,715,090	3,318,366	4,104,385
Rapeseed for the week ...	27,782	14,664	17,088
do. from 1st Jan. to 26th July	3,828,943	1,226,186	1,163,187
Gingellyseed for the week	816	2,387	449
do. from 1st Jan. to 26th July......	943,518	850,582	956,551

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	53,380	80,362	124,004
do. from 1st Jan. to 26th July	3,821,662	7,483,882	9,395,642
Linseed for the week......	25,560	152,897	54,784
do. from 1st Jan. to 26th July	3,415,825	3,024,184	3,686,908
Rapeseed for the week ...	76,564	7,003	21,445
do. from 1st Jan. to 26th July	3,332,354	884,747	1,061,618
Gingellyseed for the week.	6,000	2,538	1,185
do. from 1st Jan. to 26th July	1,084,586	935,347	1,021,174

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera..................................	4 3-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	97½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68 5-8
Bar Silver	32 3-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Muttra, from Calcutta, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona, from Kobe, left for Bombay this evening.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HEARLE—July 21, at Mussoorie, the wife of N Hearle, D C, Forests, of a son.

JONES—July 18, at Allahabad, the wife of Lieutenant H H Jones, I S C, of a son.

WELSH—July 24, at Trichinopoly, the wife of W H Welsh, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1893.

THE enlarged Bombay Legislative Council held its first sitting yesterday in the Council Hall, at Poona. The actual legislative business awaiting disposal was inconsiderable, but the occasion was marked by the free use of the privilege of interpellation, and the laying on the table for discussion of the first Financial Statement ever published by the Bombay Government. The document bears the signature of the Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Trevor. The right of interpellation has been so far only availed of by the youthful pleader, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad who was elected by the representatives of the Municipalities of the Northern Division. But he has put no less than seven interrogatories, some of a very intricate character, bristling with statistics and referring to matters appertaining to the Southern Division. The first is an inquiry as to the number of Municipalities in the Northern Division suspended in connection with the refusal to abolish octroi duties and establish a house-duty in their place. Then follows an inquiry as to whether the Bombay Government was consulted by the Viceroy in regard to the fixing of the number of recommendation seats in the enlarged Council at eight. The third is whether the policy of making the Municipalities in the Northern Division "acquiesce grudgingly" in good work initiated by Government officers by causing them to feel that "further opposition is hopeless, and would lead to their own disgrace and punishment" has the approval of Government. The three next questions have reference to the difficult and complicated question, known as that of the Khots of Rutnagherry, the Khots being a species of Zemindars. It would appear that they have been assessed by the Government at rates higher than they in their turn are permitted to exact from their tenants. The question is put in the interest of the former, and not of the latter, thus to some extent justifying the forecast of the late Sir George Campbell, that in the new Councils claims of the wealthy and influential classes would be strongly pressed, while the cultivators would have no one to represent them. The seventh inquiry calls in question an order made by a Statutory Civilian, Mr. Kabraji, Assistant Collector in Allahabad, who in a case against fourteen defendants prosecuted by the Crown, summoned them and their witnesses to appear at a place distant nearly a hundred miles from their place of abode, and asks whether the Government will issue general directions to prevent their officers from causing such inconvenience in future. The Government have in these seven interpellations a fair indication of the class of inquiries, to which they will be called upon to reply in the future. But it would be very rash to assume that the Hon'ble Member for the Northern Division will in future sessions enjoy a monopoly of the right of interrogation. He has seven "recommended" colleagues, and the questions to be answered will be seven times seven—at the very lowest computation.

Amongst the papers laid before the Council were letters from the Secretary in the Legislative Department of the Supreme Government, communicating the assent of the Viceroy to the Local Act for the prohibition of inoculation and making the vaccination of children in certain parts of the Bombay Presidency compulsory; and the amending Acts of the Salt Act and the Abkari Act. Question time over, the Financial Statement was placed before the Council. The revised estimates of 1892-93 are better than the Budget both in receipts and expenditure, the receipts were better to the amount of Rs. 8,28,000, though somewhat worse under the head of Customs, Forest, Jails, Scientific, and other minor departments, to the extent of Rs. 1,68,000. The greater part of this decrease is due chiefly to the effect of the drought on the forest receipts, under which head there was a falling off of nearly a lakh and a half, chiefly in the Southern Division. The Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes, Registration, Police, Education, Miscellaneous, and Civil Works have all improved. The increase of the Land Revenue is in part due to expansion of cultivation and revisions of assessment, which increase the Provincial share of the divisible revenue, and in part to the fact that the postponements and remissions provided for in the original estimate in view of the apprehended scarcity were not required to any great extent, the revenue being collected without difficulty. The increase under Stamps includes large special items. In the Excise department arrear recoveries were made in Bijapore and Sholapore. The receipts from still head duty exceeded the estimate, but in some districts there was a falling off. The assessed taxes, including the income-tax, are steadily expanding. An increase of some Rs. 14,000 under the head of education is due to the enhancement of school and college fees. The net result of the excess of receipts over expenditure shown in the revised estimates is the reduction of the anticipated deficit of Rs. 18,69,000 to Rs. 5,12,000. The Hyderabad-Umarkhot Railway is answerable for Rs. 4,33,000 of this amount, the payment of arrears due to village officers and offices for the new Agricultural Department, accounting for most of the balance. The estimates for the year 1893-94 follow the lines of the original rather than the revised estimates of the past year. The differences shown to the advantage of the latter were due to exceptional circumstances not likely to recur, and to the postponement of works which will have to be carried out in the present year. But an allowance has been made for an increase of two lakhs under Land Revenue and for an increase of revenue from the Hyderabad-Umerkhot Railway, which is now fully open. The closing balance under the revised estimate for 1892-93 is Rs. 35,58,000—an improvement on the original estimate of over fifteen lakhs. The estimates for the current year provide for a closing balance of only two and three-quarter lakhs above the sanctioned minimum. At the close of 1889-90 the balance amounted to nearly fifty-eight lakhs and-a-half, and it was then wisely decided to utilise such tempting accumulations in future for urgent public needs, the ordinary expenditure being kept within the ordinary income. Now after four years the special expenditure will come to an end. The peril of having on hand a balance of fifty or sixty lakhs with an impecunious Imperial Government "on the pounce" is obvious. Sir David Barbour with characteristic candour confessed that he was in the position of a man who was ordered to get a certain quantity of wool, which could only be obtained by taking a handful from every sheep. Mr. Trevor may have had this parable in his mind when making haste to reduce the balance in hand to the lowest practicable minimum. He takes comfort in the fact that the Provincial revenue is elastic—so elastic that it has been possible to do a great deal for the Presidency with contracts successively cut down to the barest initial equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, while making substantial contributions from time to time to Imperial needs. As those needs have been largely due to the exchange difficulty, which we may hope is now reduced within measurable limits, this source of anxiety is in part at least eliminated. The revenue according to the Budget estimate for 1893-94 is Rs. 4,00,77,000, and the expenditure Rs. 4,13,62,000. The Financial Statement takes each of the more important heads of revenue, and shows by the comparison of the last three years what may be calculated upon for the present year. The revenue under most of the heads shows a satisfactory tendency to expansion. It is not necessary here to go into the details, but some points are of special interest as showing the steady growth of the Presidency in well being. We have already referred to the increase of the land revenue from the extension of the area of cultivation. The increase in the stamp duty is in all countries regarded as an indication of prevailing activity, resulting in a multiplicity of transactions. The marked increase noticeable in this duty during the last two years is, however, partly due to the change in the system of adjusting the cost of stamped paper from the official rate of exchange of 2s. the rupee to the current rate, which is very different. There is a considerable increase in the Income Tax returns, under the head of "profits of companies and other sources of income." On the other hand there is a falling off under the head of interest on securities, owing to a reduction in the quantity of Government paper held in Bombay, and the conversion of the 4½ per cent. loans into 4 per cents. In the expenditure side of the Budget the claims of education have not been overlooked. The revenue, consisting for the most part of fees, and such incidental items as profit on the sale of books and Municipal contribution is estimated at Rs. 2,83,000, an increment of only five thousand rupees on last year's actual receipts, while the expenditure is put at Rs. 17,41,000, nearly a lakh and a-quarter over the educational provision in last year's Budget. These seventeen lakhs and a-half do not include nearly six lakhs under contributions and civil works, and over two lakhs for Dakshina Fellows, the Grant Medical College, Medical Schools at Hyderabad, Poona, and Ahmedabad, the Veterinary College in Bombay, and the Veterinary Class in Poona. The expenditure for educational objects in the Presidency this year will exceed twenty-five lakhs.

THOUGH the officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is loth to say so, the work of district magistrates within his jurisdiction is unsatisfactory. In the first place when an application is made to them, they do not take sufficient trouble in investigating complaints before granting processes. They hear but one side of the case, when a little intelligent sifting might often enable them to see that it would be best to refuse the application. The consequence is that there is an ever-increasing list of cases struck off on compromise, and in default of the complainant's appearance. The difficulty, of course, in dealing with applications, is to adopt a happy medium, and whilst some magistrates grant almost anything they are asked for without compunction, others, notably those in Nagpur, go so far as to hold a preliminary *ex parte* inquiry. A very large portion of the magisterial business of the Central Provinces is done by native magistrates, stipendiary and honorary, and as the Chief Commissioner admits, it is not to be expected that these comparatively untrained and uneducated officers should reach without assistance the high standard which is required of European magistrates. Not possessing the necessary judicial experience some district magistrates have not been invested with full power, and it is necessary therefore that their work should be carefully supervised. Were they fully qualified, they could assist in Sessions work. But such not being the case, it has been necessary to ask the Government of India to increase the number of Sessions Judges. Moreover, if magisterial work is to be efficiently performed, district officers must give the work of native magistrates their sustained attention and help them by timely instruction and advice. The Judicial Commissioner, in his report to his superior, complains on other grounds of the work of district magistrates, and as an illustration quotes their weakness in dealing with habitual criminals. He mentions also "the discreditable practice in one division" of passing sentences which shall just avoid the necessity of explanation for their leniency, and it has, we are told, been only at the instance of the Judicial Commissioner himself that suitable punishment has been introduced for petty theft. The officiating Chief Commissioner observes these remarks with concern, and, as he says, they emphasises his desire that the work of the subordinate magistracy shall receive close and sustained attention of the District Officer, who alone, as Deputy Commissioner, can put quick and effective check on the laxity of procedure and lightness of punishment. These defects afford encouragement to criminals, and the Deputy Commissioner is informed that he is the immediate and responsible judge of the standard of punishment which is necessary to lessen crime. Of the forty-four thousand persons taken before the magistrates, eighteen thousand were discharged, but whether this large proportion is due to a rise in the standard of proof or the falling off in the completeness with which cases are placed before Courts is not discussed. The Chief Commissioner has appointed special police officers to prosecute all police cases before magistrates, and hopes hereafter to give these special officers some training in law, to enable them "to meet the tactics of the defence with well-informed discretion." The consideration which had led the Chief Commissioner to adopt this step, is his belief that the impression produced in the minds of native magistrates by the increasingly rigorous cross-examination of witnesses is at present too frequently left unassailed by any effective re-examination, and in this fact also he believes is to be found some explanation of the decrease in the percentage of convictions.

AS domestic slave labour is in Zanzibar a steadily diminishing resource, and the Arab proprietors, mortgaged to Indian money-lenders have no available money to hire additional labour, the clove crop frequently suffers. It is shown in the latest consular report that the crop having fallen short, the proprietors of clove plantations barely contrive to make both ends meet by such crops as they can gather in with their domestic slaves, whom they pass on reciprocally from farm to farm when the short gathering season commences. A considerable crop remains ungathered, and many of the big estates are falling out of cultivation. It is to this fact that the British Consul at Zanzibar, Mr. Rennell Rodd, ascribes the diminution of the crops and the steady decline of cultivation in the island of Pemba. The situation, therefore, the Consul declares, is one which will require to be dealt with in an energetic manner and at no remote period. The Indians, are unlikely to foreclose on their mortgages so long as they can get anything out of the Arabs, for, as shows Mr. Rodd they could not work the farms themselves under present conditions, domestic slave labour being almost the only labour available. The prices realisable by sale, were a number of these farms to come into the market, would be very low indeed. At the same time the Arab is said to be gradually becoming little more than an overseer on his own estate, and the steady repression of the slave trade prevents his recruiting new workmen. To deal with this difficulty the Consul has two suggestions to make. First of these is the establishment of a land bank and loan office, under Government control, where money may safely be deposited, and small loans advanced at a reasonably low scale of interest in place of the present exorbitant rates charged by Marwaris, to whom we are assured all classes in the islands are indebted beyond their capacity for repayment. And the second proposal is the establishment of some large farm for experimental cultivation under the direction of a competent specialist in tropical agriculture, with a view to the education of the landowner and to the development on lines indicated by experiments of such uncultivated lands as the Government may be able to acquire on easy terms, and work in its own interest. Four-fifths of the world's demand for cloves is supplied by Zanzibar and Pemba, and the urgent necessity for some immediate steps to keep the supply equal to the demand is strikingly apparent. But cannot cloves be grown at a profit in India? This is a question which is worth the asking under the circumstances.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. HARRIS, Half Pay, British Infantry, has been appointed Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, in place of Colonel Rhodes, D.S.O., who has resigned.

THE University election of a member of the Legislative Council took place last evening. Of the three candidates Messrs. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Kirkpatrick, and Jamshedji P. Kapadia, Mr. Javerilal obtained the highest number of votes and Mr. Kapadia the least. An official report of the election will be duly made to the Syndicate by the Registrar, and the gentleman thus elected will be recommended to Government for nomination.

MR. C. N. SEDDON and Mr. C. A. Kincaid have been appointed Justices of the Peace within the administration of the Government of Bombay, the presidency town excluded.

MR. L. J. MOUNTFORD, C.S., has been appointed an Assistant Collector in Sind; Mr. A. W. G. Chuckerbutty, C.S., to act as Assistant-Collector at Shikarpur; and Mr. L. C. Swifte, C.S., to do duty as Assistant Collector of Belgaum.

MR. C. E. FROST, Collector of Ahmedabad, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

MR. W. ALLEN has been permitted to resign the Covenanted Civil Service.

MR. L. W. SEYMOUR is to act as Superintendent of the Sind Revenue Survey.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. S. WILKINS, D.S.O., acting Civil Surgeon of Broach, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

MR. H. F. C. PARKINSON will act as a Member of the Aden Port Trust, during the absence of Mr. H. W. Vidal.

DR. JOHN POLLEN, I.C.S., has been appointed to Act as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha and Narukot, *vice* Mr. H. T. Ommanney.

MR. E. H. E. LEGGATT, C.S., has been appointed a visitor of the Subordinate Jail at Broach.

MR. E. F. GREEN, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Nasick, has been allowed privilege leave for two months.

MAJOR E. H. FITZHERBERT, Commandant of the Deolali Depot, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate, in addition to his military duties.

MR. R. LORD, C.S., and Mr. B. C. H. Calcroft Kennedy have been appointed Second Class Magistrates.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 25 was 470, giving a date-rate of 27·65 per annum per thousand as against 31·89 the corresponding period of last year, and 28·53 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 96 died from fever; 3, small-pox; 3, measles, 45, phthisis; 2, cholera; 50, diseases of the nervous system; 89, affections of the respiratory organs: 25, diarrhœa; 9, dysentry; 33, still-born; 49, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 19; Brahmin, 10; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 235; Hindu out-caste, 48; Musalman, 110; Parsee, 22; Jew, 3; Native Chiristian, 9; Eurasian, 2; European, 3. The total number of births was 304 as against 274 the corresponding period of last year, and 307 the average over the past five years.

POLITICAL amenities are many and various at home just at present, and this excerpt from a leading article in the *Daily News* is a fair sample at once of what is said and written: "For resorting to the precedents set by the late Government the Prime Minister is denounced by Lord Randolph Churchill as either a lunatic, or a traitor, or both. It is perhaps unkind to comment upon these confused and chaotic maunderings of a weakened and disturbed intelligence. But considering that Mr. Gladstone's recent speeches in the House of Commons have extorted the admiration of his political opponents, and that Lord Randolph's have spread painful bewilderment among his political friends, the reference to lunacy must be included among the things which might better have been expressed differently."

THE *Japan Daily Advertiser* says:—Complaints are said to be rife among the Tokio bankers of stagnation in the money market, and the vaults of all the banks are reported to be full of money lying idle. The *Hochi* says that the Bank of Japan has decided to pay no interest on money above the amount of 100,000 *yen* deposited by any one person, while the 15th National Bank will pay no interest on current accounts, and all the other banks have reduced in different degrees their rates of interest on deposits. The savings banks alone have not lowered their rates of interest, as though anxious to do so, they have hitherto refrained through fear of driving away their customers. The following are given as the rates of interest paid by the principal saving banks of the capital:—The Tokio Savings Banks and the Tokai Savings Bank, 5·4 per cent. per annum; the Yokohama and the Kanokano Savings Banks, 4·8 per cent; the 119th National Bank, on special deposits, 4·8 per cent; and the Post Office Savings Banks, 4·2 per cent. per annum.

A CURIOUS numismatic relic of the epoch of Peter the Great has been presented to the Petrovski Museum at Astrachan. This is a metallic token, or "receipt," granting to the bearer permission to wear a moustache and beard. The token is about the size and weight of a modern 20 copeck piece, and is stamped on one side with representations, in relief, of a moustache and a beard in their proper facial positions, but without the face. The other side bears the simple and prosaic legend, "Money received." Peter knew his Russians well, and how far he might venture to turn their personal foibles to the necessities of his exchequer.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICTORIA COURT-MARTIAL.

LONDON, July 27.

In the Victoria court-martial at Malta the case for the prosecution has closed.

Captain the Hon. Maurice Bourke read his defence before the Victoria court-martial this morning, in which he stated that had Admiral Tryon not been besides him he (Bourke) would have taken more strenuous action at an early period of the manœuvre, and informed the Admiral afterwards.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Cup run this day :—

Barmecide	1
Insurance	2
Bithynian	3

STATEMENT BY THE *TIMES*.

THE INDIAN BANKS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Times* city article of to-day says that an indignant denial is given on this side to the statement made in our correspondent's telegram from Simla of the twenty-fifth, that rightly or wrongly the belief obtains that the Banks have combined to create an artificial rate of exchange. The article goes on to say "we are informed by the manager of one of the leading Indian Banks in London who, we understand, speaks for the Indian Banks collectively, that there has been no combination or thought of combination on the part of the Banks to influence exchange. They state they have no other wish than to act fairly and honorably towards the Government. The recent fall in exchange is due, they say, to perfectly natural causes, among these is the shrinkage generally of the export business of India, consequent upon the action of the Government in regard to silver. We pointed out on a previous occasion that the small application for Council Bills here was partly due to there being a supply of Rupee Paper speculatively imported into Europe in anticipation of the closing of the mints in India, and that the Banks were at present very naturally employing this means of remittance in preference to Council Bills."

ANOTHER BRITISH WARSHIP FOR BANGKOK.

Her Majesty's ship Plover has been ordered to Bangkok from Hongkong.

THE FRENCH IN THE GULF OF SIAM.

THE BASE OF OPERATIONS.

The French now occupy the Islands in the Gulf of Siam, and have hoisted their flag on Rong Samlam, off Cape Samit, which will serve as a basis of operations.

CRICKET NEWS.

The Australians have beaten Middlesex by three hundred and ninety runs.

Sussex has beaten Surrey by one hundred and twenty-nine runs and Lancashire has beaten Somerset by two hundred and thirty-one.

ASSISTANT COMMANDANT, BURMA POLICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 27.

Lieutenant Mainwaring, 14th Madras Infantry, has now been finally selected as Assistant Commandant, Burma Police.

ADMINISTRATIVE MEDICAL OFFICER FOR SHILLONG.

Dr. Warburton has been appointed Administrative Medical Officer at Shillong, and has been ordered to proceed there direct on arrival at Bombay.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

A number of promotions are likely to be made in the Accountant-General's Department, consequent on Mr. McDonald being confirmed as Accountant-General. The names of the candidates are now being considered by H. E. the Viceroy.

EXAMINATIONS FOR CLERKSHIPS.

The question of examinations for the upper and lower divisions of clerkships in the Government of India, Secretariat Department, is again under consideration.

The decision will be shortly published.

EXTENSION OF SERVICE.

Colonel Peacock, Resident of Jeypore, has received extension of service to the end of March 1894.

KASHMIR NEWS.

Active measures are now being taken to connect the wires from Kashmir again, but there is little probability of renewing the connection for some days.

Sanction has been accorded to Nos. 4 and 6 Companies Bengal Sappers and Miners, now in the Murree Hills proceeding to Kohala, to construct a bridge over the river in view to restoring communication with Kashmir.

To restore the telegraph line to Kashmir, a telegraph employe got across the river with great difficulty.

At Baramulla the telegraph office, post office, and dak bungalow are all destroyed by the flood.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

A proposal has been made on account of the excessive work required from the Legislative Department of the Government of India to re-organise that department, and it has been suggested, that an Under-Secretary, in addition to a Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and Personal Assistant should beadded to the staff very shortly.

THE AMIR AND THE HAZARAS.

According to accounts from the rebel side, the quietness which has recently prevailed in Hazarajat does not indicate the success of the Amir in subduing the opposition. The Hazaras claim to have captured a convoy of treasure intended for the expenses of the Amir's troops.

THE KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

The question of constructing the Kalka-Simla Railway along the present tonga road is likely to receive an impetus from a visit of Mr. Prestage, the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Constructor, to Simla.

The alternative appears to be a railway on the tonga road, or no railway at all, as the cost of a railway on the route surveyed by Government deters private enterprise when the smallness of the traffic is considered, and Government would not be justified in spending money of a private enterprise with Indian capital.

HOME RELIEFS.

The following alterations have been made in Home Reliefs :—T Battery Royal Horse Artillery, from India, moves to Dorchester ; P Battery Royal Horse Artillery, from Dorchester, moves to Aldershot ; 19th Field Battery, from India, moves to Christchurch ; and 61st Field Battery, from Christchurch ; moves to Aldershot.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FIRST SITTING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 27.

The first sitting of the Enlarged Legislative Council took place this afternoon, under the presidency of his Excellency the Governor. The whole of the members elected were in their places. Considerable interest was exhibited in the proceedings, and the galleries of the Council Hall were occupied by European and Native ladies and gentlemen, who on this occasion were admitted by tickets. Proceedings were continued until close upon seven o'clock, when the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

H. E. the Governor, in opening the proceedings, said : "Before proceeding to the business of the day I may, I hope, be permitted to offer you a cordial welcome. We are all busy men. Some of you have come a very long way at great inconvenience, and I should imagine that it is our common object to get the maximum useful work with the minimum unnecessary debate. Therefore, I shall not detain you long. I regret that our body is not quite complete. An elective body which takes nearly four months to exercise the privilege granted it can hardly complain if it occasionally finds that the work of Legislation has to go on, whether the Legislative body of Bombay was complete or not. The fixing of our day of the assembly on that day selected for the University Election was quite accidental, and when my attention was called to the clashing dates our notices had gone out, and the Sind members, whose convenience has to be considered chiefly, especially in this season of the year, had made their arrangements. Gentlemen, two new privileges have been extended to you ; that of interpellation and that of discussing the Budget. As regards the first I hope I may count on your support in checking any tendency to put questions in such form as may necessitate the introduction of an argument into reply. Your object is, Iam sure to obtain information and not set conundrums. I have no wish to exercise my power of rejecting questions, and that power will certainly remain in abeyance if you will frame your questions as to render it easy to make a full reply without having to point out that this inference or that quotation in the question are misleading or incorrect. I make these remarks, because I have had to consider whether question three is admissible. The question itself, perhaps, does not contain matter for argument, but it is extremely difficult to answer it without entering into argument, for the quotation is incomplete, and therefore tends to mislead. I have decided to admit it, because I will do the hon'ble member justice to believe he is desirous of information, and has put the question in a form, in which it is, through inexperience. It would have been, I think, an easy matter to have put the question in a better form, and I am sure that the hint I venture to throw out now will be generously responded to by the hon'ble members. As regards the Budget discussion it may appear somewhat inconsistent to discuss it some four months after the expenditure has commenced. But I fear that our normal condition will be to discuss our budgets after April 1, for we do not receive the sanction of the Government of India to the provincial budget until the last week of March, and even if we have the Bill about that time to lay on the table the obligatory period that must elapse before the Council can be summoned must take us over to April 1. The hon'ble members, however may be sure we shall endeavour to get the budget discussion over as early in the year as possible, and hope that the hon'ble members will assist the Government by indicating before the Council assembles points as regards which they seek information. Our records are kept at Bombay, not in Poona, and it may well happen that a reference to them will be sometimes necessary to give the correct information as regards the origin of this or that policy. As regards this sitting I propose to adjourn at 6-45, and assemble again to-morrow about the same time. Probably some time to-morrow afternoon I shall be able to make an approximate forecast of time that will be necessary for all stages of the Bill we have to discuss. In conclusion, gentlemen, I am sure I may depend upon you to assist me in maintaining the dignity and decorum of this assembly."

The debate on the budget was the principal business of the day. The budget was freely criticised. The Hon. Mr. Mehta dealt with the items relating to the Bombay Police, and the reduced grant to the Bombay University, and condemned the present system of uniting revenue and magisterial functions, and held that considerable financial saving and greater efficiency would result from appointing more subordinate judges.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BENARES.

LOSS OF SIX LIVES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, July 27.

A serious accident resulting in the loss of six lives occurred yesterday at the drainage works at Benares.

The recent heavy rains had undermined a portion of a deep cutting for one of the main sewers. On this being discovered the upper stratum was being removed under close supervision, but at noon during the absence of the contractor's Engineer the coolies started work on their own account when the side of the cutting caved in, burying the work people, six of whom were killed outright, others being injured. One man is missing.

ALLAHABAD, July 27.

A serious accident resulting in the loss of six lives occurred at the drainage works in the city of Benares, on Wednesday. The recent heavy rain had undermined a deep cutting for one of the main sewers of which brick-work has been completed. This being discovered, the upper stratum was being removed under strict supervision, but at noon during the absence of the contractor's engineer, the coolies started work on their own account and against orders, when the side of the cutting caved in, burying the work-people, six of whom were killed outright, and others injured. One man is also reported missing, and a search for his body is being made.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 27.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will make a tour early in November through the Punjab, visiting Peshawur, and afterwards working back to Meerut. He probably arrives in Calcutta before Christmas, and spends a month there.

DAMAGES BY FLOODS IN THE PUNJAB.

The telegraph line between Murree and Srinagar has been interrupted since the 20th instant, and is not likely to be restored for a week at least.

The floods, which have destroyed the bridges at Kohala and Domel, have also swept away the dak bungalow, post, and telegraph offices at the latter place, while nothing is yet known as to the damage done beyond Domel. The Kashmir State telegraph line to Srinigar, via Jammu, is also interrupted.

THE SOUTH INDIAN PLANTERS' GRIEVANCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 27.

A proposal is being made for a mass meeting of the South Indian planters, to protest against the unfair treatment they receive at the hands of the Government, and to carry their grievances to Parliament.

A very strong feeling prevails in consequence of the refusal of Government to amend the law so as to reach absconders from estates with advances.

A recent proposal that all planters should resign the volunteer corps meets but with little favour.

A WHALE STRANDED NEAR NEGAPATAM.

A whale, 37 feet in length, has been stranded near Negapatam.

THE ENLARGED LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Landholders' Association are agitating for a right to appoint a representative to the Legislative Council.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, July 27.

At a meeting convened in the Sneh Prasarak Hall, on the 26th July, it was resolved to send a memorial to Parliament to give early effect to the Simultaneous Civil Service Examination. Mr. Bhimarao Haywadan, presided.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The belief is growing stronger and stronger, says the *Pioneer* that if the Secretary of State will only declare definitely that he will not sell his drafts under 1s. 4d. the exchange difficulty would settle itself within a fortnight. The exchange banks will be running short of funds within that period, and even with the rupees given them for their belated silver as it is sent into the mints, they will require more money, as the slack trading season is nearly past.

The Corps of Lahore Light Horse, which appears with the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles in the new Army List as making up the new Administrative Battalion, has not yet been enrolled, and several gentlemen who had agreed to become officers have withdrawn their names. The reason is stated to be the question of cost, which was not duly considered by the promoters of the Corps. The accoutrements have arrived from Government, and, in the absence of any one to receive them, are stored in the armoury of the Rifles.

From the 15th to the 21st instant, 1 European, 5 East Indians, 25 Native Christians, 315 Hindus, and 36 Mahomedans, died within the Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 382 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 302. The deaths are thus classified :—6 from measles, 119 from fevers, 50 from dysentery, 32 from diarrhœa, and 175 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 43·9 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 34·7 per 1,000 per annum.

Glanders is again reported among the transport animals on the Gilgit road.

Consequent on the breaks on the North-Western Railway, the Bombay mail train will not, for the present, run on the Rawalpindi-Peshawar section. Passengers by the Calcutta mail will be put across the breaks with detention of only three hours. By to-morrow it is expected that the only serious break will be that over the Haro River, and this will be temporarily bridged as quickly as possible. The Jhelum is reported to be falling, and breaches on the line between Malikwal and Kushab are being repaired.

The Directors of the Ooregum Gold Mining Company have decided to pay a dividend of 2s per share on (the Preference shares, and an interim dividend free of income tax) of 3s. per share on both Prefeernce and Ordinary shares on the 10th proximo. The extra sum of 2s. per share payable on the Prefrence shares represents the full amount of *preferential* dividend payable out of the profits of the year 1893, at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum. The Directors propose to pay a further interim dividend in December, and a balance dividend for the current year in April next. The amounts per share of those dividends will be equal on both Preference and Ordinary shares.

Lord Connemara gave notice in the House of Lords during the week before the last Mail left, that he would ask the Secretary of State for India whether the Periyar Irrigation Project will soon be completed, and whether he can give the House any information as to the progress of the works ; and whether any steps have been taken to utilise the large amount of water which will be available for industrial purposes other than agriculture.

The *Malabar Spectator* writes :—"A few days ago a Nair barber had the audacity to lecture to a few Nayers at Elakad in Calicut upon the wonderful effects of cat's flesh on human constitution, and so far succeeded in imposing upon the credulity of his audience that he made his disciples kill several cats and feast upon the dainty with the avowed object of benefiting their constitution. It would appear that these simpletons implicitly believed the barber's story that cat's flesh assimilated with the body and rendered the possibility of vital parts of the human trunk being affected by nocks and blows far distant We have this story direct from a near relative of one of the shrewed men above referred to otherwise we should never have given credence to it. This beats the hoax a *sanyasi* lately played upon the examination candidates in Upper India."

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 15th July was 209, against 197 and 213 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 2. There were 3 deaths from cholera, against 2 and 6 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 9. There was no death from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from tetanus against 7 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 85 and 24 respectively, against 74 and 15 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·3 per mille per annum, against 20·3 the mean of the last five years.

On the recommendation of a Medical Board, Lieutenant R. de L. Faunce, Adjutant 1st Madras, Lancers, has been permitted to proceed to Europe on one year's furlough, in anticipation of the sanction of Government.

A telegram from Hongkong announces that the dividend of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for the half-year will probably be £1. Three lakhs of dollars are added to the Reserve Fund and $1,12,000 are carried forward to the next half year. All adjustments are made on a basis of 2/6.

There is rumour from the Bombay side observes the *Pioneer*, that the 3½ per cent. loan will not float, unless Government announce that the rate of interest thereon will not be changed for a given number of years, say twenty at least. Such an assurance scarcely seems required for a change within that period is clearly most improbable, seeing that the outstanding 4 per cent. loans amount to over ninety crores.

Captain Macartney, British Agent in Yarkand, who was to have gone on leave this summer, remains for the present at his post. He may possibly have interesting news to send regarding Russian movements on the Pamirs and the development of Chinese policy in that region : for, under orders from Pekin, efforts are to be made to maintain the old boundaries and to keep Russians out of Sarikol.

The report of the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan on the conduct of the Khan of Khelat, and the measures to be taken to insure the good government of the State, is not likely to be made public for a considerable period. The Government of India have carefully to consider the position as revealed in the report, and the usual references must be made to the Secretary of State before final action can be taken.

It having been definitely settled that the section of the East Coast Railway from Rajahmundry to Vizianagram, including the Godavary Ferry and the Cocanada-Vizapatam branches, is to be opened on the 1st proximo, the Inspector-General of Police has requested the sanction of Government for the entertainment of the necessary Police for the purpose of keeping order on the line about to be opened. The Government, in sanctioning Colonel Porteous' proposal, remarks that the portion of the East Coast Railway up to and including Tuni (Godavery District) will be worked by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, but the section passing through the Vizagapatam District between Tuni and Amadalavolsa is to be worked by State agency as was originally arranged with the Nizam's Government. The Police accordingly will have to be distributed in two divisions—one for the Nizam's division, the other for the British State, the latter comprising but 12 railway stations. Colonel Porteous has been directed to make his arrangement for a Police staff for the section of railway about to be opened in such a manner, that there will be no confusion or clashing between the British and the Nizam's Police.

A Cyprus correspondent writes that cycling is now very popular in Cyprus, many of the young natives having devoted themselves to this healthy exercise. A Cycling Club has been started at Larnaca, and excursions are organised from time to time to different parts of the island. At a bicycle race meeting the other day there were mile and two mile handicaps, and one competition at 1,000 yards.

A tragical occurrence, says a Paris correspondent, has marred the progress of what had been a chapter of political burlesque. Mme. Norton, the unfortunate wife of the dusky forger, and the only interesting character in the whole affair, overwhelmed with grief and reduced to starvation, resolved to make an end of her life. In the middle of her bedroom she placed a foot-warmer filled with live charcoal, and lying on her bed while the poisonous fumes were filling the room she composed herself for her last rest. She selected the favourite death of disappointed lovers and deserted mothers. She was saved, however, from her purpose, and is now lying in a hospital, as the doctors hope, out of danger. After Norton's arrest his wife shut herself up in her lodging, avoiding her neighbours' company and gave up her daily visits to the market. When she went out it was to see her husband in his cell. The other afternoon the postman having brought a letter for Mme. Norton from her husband, the concierge asked a passing lodger to take it upstairs. The latter knocked at Mme. Norton's door. He received no reply, but after knocking repeatedly, he heard a sound of nails scratching the door. Mme. Norton was trying to turn the handle. She succeeded at length. The neighbour found her crouching on the floor. She raised her finger to her forehead and whispered "Mad, mad." A white sheet was spread on the bed on which she had intended to die, and on the table was the following note : "I swear upon the crucifix at the supreme hour that I was unaware of the actions committed by Norton. I am innocent, and I declare that my husband was born in Mauritius." Upon the table was a crucifix and ten shillings. Mme. Norton pointed to her mouth, as if to signify that she was suffering from thirst. The concierge gave her some milk, but she could not retain it and fainted. She was removed in an ambulance van to the Hospital St. Antoine. Madame Norton is a lady of respectable family of Grenoble. She received a good education, and had a schoolmistress's certificate. After Norton's arrest she tried to find work in the neighbourhood as a charwoman, but failed.

William Cook, the great billiard player, whose death took place recently, was only forty-four years of age, but he had outlived his fame. Only by about three months has he survived the elder Roberts, whom he beat for the championship in 1870. Cook had at that time brought the spot stroke to a pitch previously unheard of, and in order that Roberts might have a chance of retaining the position he had held for twenty years, the championship table was invented, with three-inch pockets, and the spot placed in a position that rendered any sequence of winning hazards at the top of the board almost impossible. Still, though deprived of the stroke which would have made his success certain, Cook won by 117 points in a game of 1,200 up. Probably no match at billiards, before or since ever excited so much interest. Cook remained the best player in England for several years, and it was not until 1875 that his inferiority to the present John Roberts was clearly demonstrated. Perhaps the disappointment of finding himself only second best affected his interest in the game. Anyway, while Roberts steadily went on improving, Cook's star waned. On the last few years of his life there is no temptation to dwell. His career, which had opened so brilliantly, had a miserable end. Utterly shattered in health, is it to be feared that he felt the pinch of absolute poverty. He was the first to make public billiards a fashionable entertainment, and except the present champion no one ever hada finer talent for the game.

The Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade has republished, in *fac-simile*, a most curious set of Chinese cartoons on the national vice, which has an almost exact parallel in the famous Cruikshank series, known as "The Bottle." The native Cruikshank begins with a picture of a happy home, at any rate of a happy summer house. The native debauchee is taking his first whiff. He reclines on a couch of ebony, inlaid with marble, and all his surroundings are elegant and luxurious. This is No. 1 of the series. No. 2 represents parental expostulations—the youth on his knees before his father, and promising never to do it again ; No. 3, Relapse ; and No. 4—the wife painting scrolls for a livelihood, in the miserable home. In No. 5, the smoker is at it again, while the wife and children, with a reckless indifference to perspective which is in itself suggestive of despair, weep by the side of the besotted father's couch, and the old mother does the work of a domestic drudge. In No. 6, the wife loses her temper, and dashes the smoking gear to the ground, while the infuriated debauchee tries to beat her with a bamboo. In No. 7, he is again sucking at the recovered pipe, while compassionate friends vainly offer him the food for which he has lost all appetite. In No. 8, wife and child regard him with horror, but he does not seem to mind. In No. 9, he has been sold up, and his lodging is on the cold ground. In No. 10, the dogs are after him, as he crawls through the villages. No. 11 is the same as No. 10, "only more so." In No. 12, we see him, or rather the wretched skeleton of him, crawling into a hole in the rocks, in a wintry landscape, to die—still hugging the pipe that has brought him to ruin.

The notion that Australian Colonists are note satisfied with a Governor who is not an English peer has, according to a correspondent in Sydney, not been verified in the case of Sir Robert W. Duff, the new Governor of New South Wales, who has received in Sydney a magnificent welcome. The P. and O. steamer Paramatta, bearing the Governor, his wife, and family, was met by a number of harbour steamboats, crowded with passengers, and the numerous vessels of war and merchant ships made a great display of bunting. Although the day of the official landing was not proclaimed as a public holiday, owing to the necessity for giving immediate relief to holders of current accounts in the suspended banks, business was virtually stopped. The conclusion of the ceremony of swearing in the new Governor was followed by a salvo of artillery, and the levee subsequently held at Government House was largely attended. "The approaching prorogation of the New South Wales Parliament, continues the correspondent, will afford Sir Robert Duff ample time to become acquainted with the leading social and political questions engaging public attention here, a matter of some importance in view of the adoption of the new Electoral Reform Bill and consequent introduction of a new electoral system, destined apparently to exercise considerable influence on the political future of the Colony."

Writing of the Paris cab strike, a correspondent in that city says : A fortnight on foot has passed almost unnoticed by the public. The strike is directed against the large companies, but the smaller companies and private cabowners are permitted to work, their men, however, being expceted to contribute a couple of francs a day towards the strike fund. On Wednesday the large companies resolved to put an end to the strike by drastic means, and with the approval of the authorities, and relying upon promises of police protection, they made an appeal to all the unemployed in and around Paris who possessed driving attainments up to the very moderate standard required of a French Jehu. Licences were delivered immediately by the Prefecture of Police, and yesterday morning the four-wheeled cabs were out almost in their usual numbers. The ousted srrikers have resorted to violent measures. On Thursday evening a crowed of about 6,000 persons gathered in front of the Compagnie Generale stables, and insulted the outside men as they turned in. Several drivers were thrown off the boxes and their carriages turned over. Sixty vehicles were cut about with knives, and otherwise rendered unfit for use.

The Government of India is revenged at last observes a contemporary Its action of self defence has brought home the existence of its long-ignored currency difficulty to the consciousness of Lombard Street with remarkable force and thoroughness. The financial papers and city articles this week contain little else but the silver question—discussion of what India has done, of what America will do. As to the latter, even Mr. Moreton Frewen, who has believed so staunchly in the forces behind silver in the United States, is now convinced that the Sherman Act must go, but in making this avowal he appositely quotes a saying of Professor Suess, that it is "not a question whether silver will again become a full valued money throughout the world, but only as to the amount of tribulation which Europe will pass through before that result is attained." The education of Lombard Street is about to commence : and the pupil is beginning to realise that it is like to be a formidable one.

THE JAIN COMMUNITY AND SEA-VOYAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The lamentably dark clouds that are thickening and gathering round the resplendent horizon of the Jain Indian community, and that are not likely to disperse and vanish altogether in the immediate future impel me to publish the last favour of the Private Secretary (Committee on Religious Congresses, Chicago, America), to place some interesting and instructive facts before your readers, and to make a few remarks relating thereto, through the medium of your widely-circulated journal. I, therefore, quote that letter which is addressed to Mr. Maganlal Dalpatram of Bombay, *in extenso*, with your permission :—

World's Congress Auxiliary Committee on Religious Congresses. Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D. Chairman, Chicago, U. S. A., June 12, 1893, 2957 Indiana Ave.

My dear Sir,—I am desired by the Rev. Dr. Barrows to make an immediate acknowledgment of your favour of May 13. It is eminently to be desired that there should be present at the parliament of religions a learned representative of the Jain community. We are, indeed, sorry that there is no prospect of having the Muni Atmaramji with us, and trust the community over which he presides will depute some one to represent. It is, I trust, needless for me to say that your delegate will be received by us in Chicago with every distinction, and during his stay here will receive of our hospitality in as great a measure as we are able to accord it. If you therefore decide to send a representative, will you kindly cable the fact to me.

The paper which the learned Muni is preparing will indeed be very welcome, and will be given a place in the programme in keeping with the high rank of its author. Although we here in Chicago are a long distance from you, the name of Muni Atmaramji is frequently alluded to in religious discussions.

For the purpose of illustrating the volumes which are to record the proceedings of the parliament of religions, I am in want of a few pictures to illustrate the rites and ceremonies of the Jain faith, may I ask you to procure these for me (at my expense), and send at your earliest convenience.—I am, &c.,

William Pipe.

Accordingly, a crowded meeting of the Jain community of this city was held for the purpose of considering the question of sea-voyage about a month ago, in which it was unanimously resolved to depute Mr. Veerachandra Raghoji Ghandhi. B. A., and Pandit Ameechand to act as representatives of the Jain faith in the religious congress at Chicago, and to raise subscriptions to defray the expenses of the voyage. Slight preparations were already made and an admirably excellent paper written by the illustrious Muni Atmaramji and intended to be read in the parliament of religions, is, I learn, in the hands of the delegates. But, woe to the fickleness of "the moral cowards" who form the majority of this my enlightened (?) community ! Pity and woe ! ! for these uneducated savages, sunk in the lowest depths of superstition, and eaten up with passion, are determined upon not giving a practical effect to that sacred resolution by hurling thunders of excommunication. Pity and woe ! ! for, it is they who have scattered into fragments a noble design, and paralyzed, may I venture to call, a holy mission. Well may they congratulate themselves upon having achieved the *summum bonum* of their lives. The leading Acharyas or religious teachers of the Jain Indian community are against the prevention of sea-voyage which is the creation of a later and not wiser age. Seldom before in the social and religious history of Aryavarta has been beheld such a wonderful phenomenon. Muni Atmaramji in the extreme north in the Punjab (the home of Kalidas) and Shri Balchandra Suri in the Dekkan have already set the ball rolling in favour of this question, and other reforms of the day on the sole authority of our Sutras, at the fountain head of which they have drunk deep. We shall be indeed fully justified in being proud of these two Oriental scholars in the field of the literature of a religion which by dint of sober reasoning put down long before the Christian era the horrid and revolting institutions of human and animal sacrifices held in so much esteem by the sacred books of the Brahmins, I mean, the Vedas. Apart from the stirring efforts of these learned pioneers to cause awakening of thought and progress of ideas, secondly, education, imparted in Indian schools and colleges will tend to effect a slow but steady change. The changes in other quarters are as transparent as the afternoon sun. Education is regarded to be the source of the progress of the whole human race. "Knowledge is power" says the wisest and meanest of mankind, and as knowledge increases the power of a community to get rid of narrow jealousies and false inherited notions also increases. That proud day inaugurating a new departure in the religious, social, and intellectual advancement of my community which I am constrained to love with all its faults may yet be remote. It may be ten years hence, aye, five and twenty years hence ; but come it must in the natural order of time. Amen !—Yours, &c.,

NEMANEE, BUDHA MULL KEVALCHAND,
A Jain Student, Wilson College, Bombay.
Girgaum, Bombay, July 25, 1893.

FACTIONS OR PARTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—At an informal meeting held in Poona, the other day, in honour of Dr. Bhandarker the learned gentleman is reported to have said : "Our actions in political matters are guided on the whole by selfish and individual interests. When this is the case, it is inevitable that there should be factions instead of parties, and that personal preferences and animosities should assert themselves and public interest be lost sight of. As long as such a state of things lasts representative Government would be an evil and not a boon." Those who clamour for political privileges will do well to pause a little and consider what the Doctor says in these lines. For my own part, I must say that I entirely concur with him. So long as we are guided by selfish motives no public movements or agitations will do any practical good to the people of India. Can you or any of your right-minded readers dispute the truth of this ?—Yours, &c.,

Rutnagiri, July 24. P. R. DESAI.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain M. de Horne, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, &c., with the English mails, and the following passengers :—

For London.

Mr J Cooke
Mr Kengler
Mr and Mrs Clarke
Mr H S Grey
Mr G McLaren
Mr Porter
Mr and Mrs Jones and infant
Mr F Wood
Mr Crowther and child
Mr H Shurnall
Mr Beyts
Mr Eardley Wilmot
Rev H A Williams
Major Dalhil
Revd A J Keet
Mr Sargent
Mr Frank
Mr, Mrs and Miss Holland
Mr and Mrs Western
Lt R De L France
Mr Baker, child and nurse
Mr Thomas Herbert
Mr Newman
Mr C S Bayley
Mr W Ballard
Capt Dougherty
Col, Mrs and Mr Bruce
Lt Bowker

For Brindisi.

Mr A Elliott
Mr H W Gee
Mr W C Bonnerjee
Mr Hames
Mr and Mrs Younghusband
Col Murdoch
Mr Konslan
Mr and Miss Fletcher
Mr J H Nelson
Mr G N Cave
Mr W H Main
Mr and Mrs Kaye
Mr R Oatts
Mr G H Blakesley
Mr G Haller
Mr J Bell
Mr F G Sly
Mr P H O'Brien
Col Fitzroy Hart, CB
Mr H L Lockhart
Miss Bapty
Surg-Major French Mullen
Mr Manuck
Mr H W Patrick
Mr W R Hamilton
Mr C Binder
Mr Bruce
Col W E Hilliard
Mr Barton
Mr H P Sykes
Mr Palit
Mr Seal

MILITARY NEWS.

Major E. L. Elliott, D.S.O., has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

Major T. H. Mackenzie, I.S.C., has been granted leave for four months' on private affairs.

Paymaster and Honorary Capt. J. W. Fordham, 2nd B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers, has been permitted to resign his commission.

Sixty days privilege leave of absence in India from date of availment, is granted to Lieutenant A. J. H. Vanrenen, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

An advance of Rs. 3,000 has been granted to the Officer Commanding the Simla Volunteers, to enable him to proceed with the immediate supply of khaki serge uniform required for the Corps.

Sir Edward Blount, Chairman of the Western of France Railway, recently presided at the starting of a new fast train from Paris to Havre, and arrived at the latter town in time to attend a performance at the theatre. The new train accomplishes the journey in three hours and a half, being an improvement of half-an-hour. More than half a century ago Sir Edward Blount inaugurated the first train on this line, which is the oldest in France.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

The Presidency Financial Statement, as prepared by Mr. A. C. Trevor, was presented to the Legislative Council at its meeting yesterday :—

In this statement, except where the sign Rs. is prefixed, the figures used represent thousands of rupees. It deals only with such revenue and expenditure as have been placed by contract with the Government of India under the control of the Government of Bombay. The contract now current was fixed with effect from 1892-93 and places under the control of this Government the whole or a fixed proportion of the revenue and expenditure under certain heads stated in detail in Appendix A. For the purposes of the contract the revised figures of 1891-92 were taken as the standard. Certain items regarded as non-recurring or abnormal were omitted or modified. The totals of the estimated annual revenue and expenditure as thus determined under the heads or shares of heads appropriated as Provincial were compared, and the deficiency in the estimated receipts as compared with the estimated expenditure was made up by a fixed additional allotment adjusted through the Land Revenue account. The contract rests on the general understanding that for any increased expenditure this Government must depend on the expansion of its revenue or a more economical distribution of its funds, and that, on the other hand, no demands outside the contract will under ordinary circumstances be made on its resources. The classification of Revenue and Expenditure as between Imperial and Provincial follows for the most part that adopted under the last contract, the most important changes being that

(1.) Inter-provincial adjustments have been stopped.

(2.) Railway Police have been wholly provincialized.

(3.) The charges of the Inspector-General of Jails, Registration and Stamps, and of such members of his establishment as are not wholly entertained for one department, which were formerly divided among the 3 heads, Jails, Registration and Stamps, have now been taken to the head of General Administration and made wholly Provincial.

(4.) The Provincial Establishment of the Accountant General's office has been made Imperial.

(5) Extraordinary items—Miscellaneous, not in excess of Rs. 10,000, have been made Provincial.

2. The effect of the arrangement, stated broadly, is that Provincial

Pays all charges connected with the collection of the Land Revenue and with the general administration of the Presidency and of what are known as the Civil Departments, *i. e.*, Law and Justice, Police, Marine, Education, Medical, Scientific and other Minor Departments, with the exception of Ecclesiastical and certain items in the Political and Civil Veterinary Departments, Stationery and Printing, Famine relief, and Pensions, &c., and for all Civil Works except those connected with the Salt, Opium, Mint, Currency, Post, Telegraph, and Imperial Political Departments ; as well as a share of three-fourths of the expenditure under Stamps, one-half under Assessed Taxes, Forest and Registration, and one-fourth under Excise ; and takes *per contra* one-fourth of the receipts under Land Revenue, all snms credited to the various Civil Departments under its administration, and a share corresponding to its share in the expenditure, in the receipts under Stamps, Assessed Taxes, Registration, Forest, and Excise.

It also receives some minor items under Salt, Customs, and Miscellaneous and all payments on account of contributions for pensions, and it bears the cost and takes the proceeds of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway which is a Provincial undertaking. Contributions paid or received and Interest due to or by this Government are also of course Provincial.

3. In communicating the settlement to this Government, it was pointed out by the Government of India that the contract was a consolidated one and not a collection of separate contracts for each Provincial head, and no details were given as had previously been customary. It will not therefore be possible to compare our estimates for the last and current years with those on which the contract was based. But the total normal expenditure under the heads now classified as Provincial was taken at Rs. 3,89,53,000 and the total revenue at Rs. 3,12,39,000. The assignment required to produce financial equilibrium was fixed accordingly at Rs. 77,14,000 and it was arranged that this sum should be adjusted annually through the head of Land Revenue in accordance with the rule under the last contract.

4. In the remarks which follow it will be convenient to adopt the usual division of the subject, and deal—

First, with the accounts of 1891-92, which have been finally closed and represent actuals ;

Second, with the latest revised estimates for the year 1892-93 ;

Third, with the budget estimate for 1993-94 ;

Fourth, with Local Funds.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1893-94.

The first point to be noticed in connection with this branch of the subject, the statement continues, is that, speaking generally, the estimates for the current year must be expected to follow the lines of the original rather than of the revised estimates for the past year, for the reason that the differences between the orginal and revised estimates are the result mainly, on the revenue side, of circumstances which cannot be expected to recur, and on the expenditure side, of the postponement of works and projects for which the provision made in the orginal estimates has in consequence to be renewed. Allowance has however been made for an expansion of 2 lakhs under Land Revenue and for an increase in the traffic receipts from the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway, which is now fully open, on the revenue side, and for a considerable number of non-recurring charges under civil works, the cost of which will fall mainly upon the surplus balance with which the year opens. The general result is exhibited below :—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	More than 1892-93.		Less than 1892-93.	
	Budget.	Revised.		Budget.	Revised.	Budget.	Revised.
Opening balance	3882	4070	3558	...	..	324	512
Revenue according to Budget Estimate	39224	39884	40077	853	193	...	...
Expenditure according to Budget Estimate	41091	40396	41362	271	966	..	..
Deficit	1867	512	1285	...	773	582	...
Closing balance	2015	3558	2273	258	...	..	1285

For the purpose of more detailed discussion it will be convenient to take each more important head of revenue, or expenditure, or both, in order as exhibited in the statement under paragraph 9 above, showing the actuals for three years side by side with the original and revised estimates for 1892-93 and the budget estimate for 1893-94.

REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.

This is a head of expenditure only. The figures are as given below :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.		1893-94
				Bdgt.	Revd.	Bdgt.
Refunds and Drawbacks	1,86	1,89	1,87	1,83	1,93	1,79

Provincial Revenues are debitable with a share of sums refunded under various Revenue heads corresponding to their share of the receipts under the same heads as exhibited in Appendix A. The most important are under Land Revenue, Stamps, and Excise, and apart from extraordinary items or changes of system their amount varies generally with the magnitude of the transactions of the year under the corresponding Revenue heads. The decrease in the budget for 1893-94 as compared with 1892-93 is attributable to recent changes in the excise system. Drawbacks are entirely Imperial, to which head all receipts from Customs duty are credited.

ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS.

This is also a head of expenditure only.

		1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93.		1893-94
					Bdgt.	Revd	Bdgt.
Assignments	Cash	11,89	10,85	10,97	11,49	11,19	11,49
	Alienation	76,07	76,91	77,35	77,60	78,18	78,41
Compensations—Cash		6,28	3,76	3,56	4,14	4,45	3,69

Under Assignments the Provincial expenditure consists of cash allowances to Inamdars, district and village servants and officers, charitable and religious allowances (warsashans and devasthans) and the assessment less quit-rent of alienated lands. The fluctuations in cash payments are chiefly due to their having occasionally to be made in arrears, and to the fact that some of those to village officers vary in amount according to a scale bas ed on the amount of the Land Revenue, and are liable to be affected by the introduction of revision settlements. The amount debited as assessment on alienated lands is also liable to variation from the latter cause. Assignments whether of cash or of land are entirely Provincial.

Under Compensations the Provincial head is made up of certain Salt and Opium compensations and a hare in Excise compensations, and of sundry miscellaneous items, most of them being annually recurring charges. The payments during the year 1892-93, however, included special lump payments to the Chief of Palanpur on account of his share of opium rights and the Mantri of Islampur in Satara as compensation for the abolition of certain haks.

CONCLUDING REMARK.

The statement then proceeds to deal with the Departmental accounts under separate headings and concludes :—

The preparation of the Provincial Budget, it will be observed, does not, as a rule, present any special feature of difficulty. The income with which it deals, if more limited in amount than could be wished, having regard to the constant development of new demands, is unaffected by exchange and other difficulties which embarrass Imperial Finance, at any rate so long as those difficulties do not become so serious as to necessitate a reduction of the Provincial assignment. Its elasticity has so far resulted in considerable benefit to the Presidency under successive contracts, while admitting of more than one substantial contribution to the Imperial Exchequer out of accumulated balances, and in spite of successive readjustments of the contract terms on the basis of a bare initial equilibrium between revenue and expenditure. For the last four years the expenditure has been greater than the revenue. At the end of 1889-90 the Provincial balance had risen to the large sum of 58,41, and since then it has been the policy of Government, as already noticed, to utilize that balance in providing for urgent public needs. Care is taken however that the necessary recurrent expenditure is kept within the normal yearly income. The estimates for the year to which this statement relates contemplate the reduction of the closing balance to within two and three-quarter lakhs of the sanctioned minimum, and so far as it may be found possible to work up to them the special expenditure of the last four years will then come to an end. There is, however, no reason to anticipate on that account any difficulty in adjusting the normal expenditure to the normal income from 1894-95 onwards.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA, BOATING.

NOTICE.—The first heat of the Scratch Fours races will be rowed on the Bandora creek to-morrow, Saturday, the 29th July at 5 p.m., local time. The competing crews will be as under :—

R. A. and R. E.—Buchanan (bow); Hammod 2; Poile 3; Boileau (stroke); cox. Capt. Ewbank, R. E.

World I.—Murray (bow); Robertson 2; Stephen 3; Pollard (stroke); cox. Mr. H. John.

Both crews have been working steadily for the past fortnight and a good race is expected.

Mr. Pollard's crew are the heavier of the two and have two seasoned oars in three and stroke; if weight were the sole consideration they should undoubtedly prove the victors, but Mr. Boileau's men have had the advantage of some coaching and have lately shown a marked improvement while, though light, they possess undoubted strength.

There is unfortunately not much accommodation for spectators, the boat house at Bandora and its appurtenances being of a somewhat primitive nature, but the race will be best seen from the water.

It is hoped that there will be a good muster of old Bombay rowing men, however, whose assistance in the matter of starting, judging, &c., is always much appreciated on these occasions. It has also been suggested that a race shold be made up for four paddled tonies for the benefit of the Mahim, Dharavi and Bandora fishermen. One crew at any rate has entered and was hard at work on a "course" yesterday morning, and it is hoped that others will come forward to compete.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE prospectus of the 3rd Athletic and Sporting meeting Rugby Football challenge cup tournament was issued yesterday :—

The tournament will take place this year in Bombay during the week ending Saturday, 23rd September. Entries close on 1st September, but this date may be extended at the option of the Committee. Teams should notify the probability of their entering to the Honorary Secretary as soon as possible, so that arrangements may be made for putting them all up. The present Holders of the Cup are the South Wales Borderers. Entrance Fee, Rs. 5 per team.

The Rules of the tournament are as given below :—

1. The competition shall be controlled by the Bombay Gymkhana Football Committee. All business of the Committee shall be decided by a majority of votes.

2. Only *bona fide* Clubs are eligible to enter, *i.e.*, no scratch teams will be allowed to compete, and no one will be allowed to play for more than one Club for the Cup during the season; and in case of any Club entering more than one team, no man who has played in one team can subsequently during the season's competition play in another team of the same Club.

3. Each Club competing for the Cup each year shall pay an entrance fee of rupees five.

4. The Cup shall be played for in ties; such ties being drawn for by the Gymkhana Football Committee as soon as the entries have closed. The Club winning the final tie will be entitled to retain the Challenge Cup till the following season, and to have its name engraved on the Cup as the holder for the current season, but no Club shall become entitled to the absolute ownership of the Cup by any number of wins. The Cup shall not be taken out of India.

5. As soon as the ties have been drawn, the Secretary of the Gymkhana Football Committee will send a copy of the drawings to the Secretary of each competing Club. All ties must be played off on or before the respective dates fixed by the Committee, failing which both teams, or in case of dispute the team found by the Committee to be in fault, shall be scratched.

6. All Cup ties must be played off in Bombay, and shall be played subject to the rules of the Rugby Union for the time being in force; each side shall choose its own Umpire, and the Gymkhana Football Committee shall choose the Referee.

7. The Gymkhana Football Committee shall have and may exercise all the powers from time to time held by the Rugby Union, including power to suspend players from competing for the Cup on any ground for which the Rugby Union could have suspended a player.

8. The time for all matches shall be 25 minutes each way, with an interval at half time of not more than ten minutes.

9. Any question arising as to the meaning or construction of the Rules of the Rugby Union or these Rules, shall be settled by the Gymkhana Football Committee.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended July 15, 1893, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	80,000	88,000	4,000	1,72,000
Or per mile of Railway	173	191	9	373
For previous 1 week of half-year.........	95,000	1,21,000	5,000	2,21,000
Total for 2 weeks ..	1,75,000	2,09,000	9,000	3,93,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year*....	61,531	74,855	2,184	1,43,573
Per mile of Ry do.	111	162	5	311
Total to corresponding date do.	1,81 691	2,17,517	18,070	4,17,311

Increase for the week .... Rs. 23,427
Do. to date .... „ 24,311

LIEUTENANT OTTO EHLERS, the German explorer, whose recent travels on the frontier of India and in Indo-China have from time to time attracted much attention, has arrived in London on his way home after more than seven years' hard work. Herr Ehlers was for nearly four years engaged in German and British East Africa, where he was trusted with a special mission from the German Emperor. Three years ago he left Africa on account of ill-health, and went to Cashmere. From Cashmere to Tonking, Herr Ehlers rode on the same pony through the Himalayas, Nepaul, Assam, and Manipur to Burma. From there he was accompanied only by two attendants through the Laos and Shan States to Tonking, a distance covering nearly 6,000 miles. In Assam the traveller studied the elephant kheddah business, with the intention of introducing this system of elephant catching into Africa. In 1891 he accompanied the expedition of the British troops under General Collett. His latest travels include Siam, China, Mongolia, Corea, and Siberia. Herr Ehlers is, we understand, returning to Germany only for a few month's rest. In October he contemplates starting again on another expedition—probably into the interior of Thibet. Since 1890 all his expeditions have been made, we understand, on his awn account.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 25th July were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 24th, 20 feet 6 inches against 16 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Kharif crops coming on. Crops in Jati and Shahbandar talukas damaged by floods. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 15 feet 1 inch against 11 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Rice transplantation and other kharif sowings progressing. Average rainfall 70 cents in nine out of fourteen talukas. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif operations continue. Rain in six talukas, average 54 cents. Cattle in good condition. Fodder sufficient. River high.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Crickets still doing damage in four talukas. Fodder sufficient.

Thar and Parkar.—Light rain continues, maximum 99 cents at Mithi. Locusts observed in three talukas.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain in five talukas, maximum 86 cents at Parner, minimum 2 cents at Nagar. Sowing of bajri continues in parts and retarded in others for want of rain. Standing crops withering in parts for want of moisture. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Jowari dearer in four talukas.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week, maximum 5 inches 40 cents at Halol, minimum 2 inches 12 cents at Dohad. Sowings recommenced. Cattle healthy. Fodder sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 22nd July 1893).—Rain for week, maximum at Mehmadabad 4 inches 32 cents, minimum at Thasra 2 inches 12 cents, average for the district 3 inches 22 cents. Sowing of bajri and kodra and transplantation of rice and bauto in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agicultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain for week, maximum 1 inch 16 cents in Amod, minimum 28 cents in Anklesvar. Sowing of cotton, jowari and bajri in progress throughout the district, except in western villages of Vagra and in low lands of Jambusar Taluka where it is retarded by excessive rainfall. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 22nd July 1893). Rain throughout the district, maximum 5·42 inches at Pardi, minimum 41 cents at Olpad. Kharif sowings in progress. Break has been beneficial to the cultivators. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week, at Dhulia 14 cents, average in the district 71 cents. Sowing of kharif crops completed, except bajri. Weeding continues. Young crops healthy. Gonditions of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains steady.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day : total of week 2·59 inches; total to date 41·67, being 0·09 below average. Abnormal temperature nil on 19th, 1° warm on 20th, 22nd and 23rd, 2° cool on 21st and ° warm on 24th and 25th. Vapour in air normal except on 22nd when it was excessive. Wind normal on 19th and 20th; abnormal wind from east-north-east from 21st to 25th.

Thana.—Rain for week, at Sadar Station 7 inches 65 cents, in talukas maximum at Bhiwndi 8·88 inches minimum at Dahanu 1·32 inches. Transplanting of rice in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 6 inches 42 cents at Panvel, minimum 3 inches 19 cents at Alibag, but more wanted. Transplantation nearly completed in five talukas. Young plants thriving. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain insufficient everywhere, maximum 5·43 inches at Sangameshvar, minimum 2·88 inches at Guhagar. Transplantation delayed on count of insufficient rain.

Poona.—Rain for week, at district head-quarters 20 cents, slight throughout the district except in taluka Sirur, maximum 1 inch 44 cents at Mulshi and minimum 6 cents at Purandhar. More rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Sowing of kharif crops in progress in all the talukas except in Sirur where it is retarded for want of rain. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 22nd July 1893).—Rain for week, maximum at Parantij 5·31 inches, minimum at Gogha 23 cents. Sowing of bajri in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 22nd July 1893).—Rain for week at Sholapur 1 inch 12 cents, Madh 1 cents, Karmala 1 inch 11 cents, Pandharpur 20 cents and Sangola 1 inch 40 cents. Sowing of kharif crops nearly completed. Resowing commenced in some places in the Malsiras Taluka where the crop is eaten by insects. Young crops are in good condition. Lands are being prepared for rabi crops in Sholapur, Karmala and Pandharpur talukas. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight rise in the price of jowari and bajri in Karmala, Pandharpur and Malsiras talukas.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 13 cents, in talukas maximun 58 cents at Javli, minimum 3 cents at Karad and Valva each, none in Khanapur and Khatav taluks; rain urgently wanted in all talukas. Sowing retarded in Khanapur, Man and Khatav talukas for want of rain. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Weather cloudy Rain maximum at Bagalkot 2 inches 16 cents, minimum at Bagevadi 3 cents, none at Hungund, heavy shower at Bijapur on 22nd. Sowing of kharif crops in some talukas. Ploughing and weeding of rabi lands continue. Rats still doing injury to crops in six talukas.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 52 cents, at Chandgad 1 inch 23 cents, Khanapur 52, Murgod 46 and Chikodi 1 cent; total at Belgaum 23 inches 15 cents; more rain immediately wanted throughout the district. Sprouts withering. Further sowing operations retarded. Damage by rats in parts of Gokak, Athni and Parasgad talukas.

Dharwar.—No rain in Hubli, Navalgund, Nargund, Ranebennur and Hangal talukas, elsewhere from 50 cents at Ron to 3 cents at Karajgi. Sowing of rice, til and udid completed; jola sowing retarded for want of rain. Young rice promises well, but more rain is much required in places. Crops suffering from want of moisture. Rats doing injury in Dharwar and Navalgund talukas, and grasshoppers in Gadag and Mundargi talukas.

Kanara.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 7 inches 99 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 33 cents at Haliyal. Transplanting and sowing in progress but retarded in Mundgod, Yellapur, Haliyal and Supa talukas for want of sufficient rain. Young rice plants thriving. Garden sugarcane doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain 70 cents. Weeding in progress.

Wadhwan.—Rainfall at Civil Station 74 cents. Crops flourishing. Sowings of kharif crops still progressing.

Baroda.—Rain during week 2 inches 57 cents. Agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Sowing operations in progress.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended July 15, 1893, on 1,674·02 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,20,000	1,60,000	4,000	2,24,000
Or per mile of Railway	72	96	2	170
For previous 1 week of half-year	1,30,000	2,35,000	5,000	3,70,000
Total for 2 weeks ..	2,50,000	3,95,000	9,000	6,54,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year. ..	97,002	2,18,269	7,104	3,22,465
Per mile of Ry do.	58	131	4	190
Total to corresponding date do.	2,29,202	6,01,237	11,631	8,48,073

Decrease for the week................... Rs. 38,465
Ditto to Date.......................... „ 1,94,070

UNDER the title of "The Industries of Russia" will shortly appear the English edition of the comprehensive work recently referred to by an Odessa correspondent. That Mr. F. M. Crawford, United States Consul-General at St. Petersburg, has on hand the accomplishment of no light task in the translation of this bulky production may be gathered from the following excerpt from a letter received from that gentleman : "We are working," says the writer, "night and day on these volumes. Personally, I never worked so hard in my life, for besides my official duties, which are never light, I have this colossal translation on hand. There will be five large volumes —two on Trade and Manufactures, one on Agriculture and Forestry, one on Mines and Mining, and one on Siberia, Turkestan, the Caucasus, and Finland. In all there are more than 1,700 large octavo pages to put into English. Almost every detail of Russian industry will be covered in this work. The volumes will be full of official data of interest, and will be published with coloured maps and charts. One volume goes to the traders next week, and the others are well advanced."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

THE "H.C.," as it is locally called, writes a contributor to the *Pioneer*, is a force about which many military men even know very little; and it may interest some to learn its real constitution. Without going into ancient history, I may explain that it is not a force kept up, as many think, by the Nizam of Hyderabad, but it is paid and kept up out of the revenues of Berar, in the same way as are the Berar Commission and the whole of the Garrison of Secunderabad, known as the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force. The stations garrisoned by the Contingent are all, with only one exception, in the territories of the Nizam of Hyderabad, for the protection of which the force was originally raised by treaty with the Nizam. These stations are : Bolaram, Aurungabad, Hingoli, Raichur, Mominabad, Jalna, and Ellichpur—the last being in Berar.

Bolaram, which is about 5 miles from Secunderabad and 10 miles from the city of Hyderabad, is the Headquarter station of the Contingent. Here reside the Brigadier-General Commanding the Force and the Assistant Adjutant-General and Staff Officer. Here is the very fine string band kept up by the Force, and one of the best Mess-houses in India, with a magnificent dining-hall, and ball-room.

The Contingent consists of four regiments of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, armed with four obsolete guns each, and six regiments of infantry. Less than twenty years ago this Force was in a very mediæval state of efficiency, irregular in every way, though composed of good material. The cavalry, Sikhs, Chuttrees, and a good class of Mussulman, Infantry mostly Oudh men, Pandays, with a large sprinkling of low-caste Deccanees, and some Deccanee Mussulmans. The present highly efficient state of the Force is chiefly due to General Wright's energy and reforming zeal. He went into everything, and in a few years wrought a complete and surprising change in all arms. The older class, both of men and officers, were naturally at first disgusted with the numerous and sweeping reforms introduced so rapidly; but it was inevitable, and was well and tactfully performed, and very few of the present men can remember the old days of easier duty and the pleasant "go-as-you-please" state of affairs, when Sowars rode in "Kogheers" with bridles like native Rajas, each according to his own taste, and were much too haughty to groom their own horses; when the horses of nearly half a regiment were perhaps the property of the Ressaldar-Major; when musketry and military training were unknown; and when officers are reported occasionally to have drilled their regiments from an upstair window of their bungalow, themselves dressed in pyjamas; and regiments proceeding on relief were practically disbanded, the men being told to go any way they liked, but to turn up at the new station on a certain date. All this I have been told of. I wish I had lived in those days! However, we have changed all this now, or rather General Wright has—more power to his elbow—and we are now rather more regular than the "regulars," and very particular about our pages and paras, and A. R. I.

It was General Wright who removed the Headquarters of the H. C. from Aurungabad to Bolaram; General Wright who instituted the magnificent string band, and built the fine ball-room at Bolaram; to General Wright's timely and persuasive *zoolum* may be attributed the fine "boulevards" at Aurungabad; and to his efforts at improvement may be traced the rising of the spirit of *esprit de corps* which now pervades the Force. The gratitute of the Contingent is due to him in no small degree, and we hope he may preside, hale and hearty, at the first annual Contingent dinner, whenever it may be held, in London, which, if he lends his energy and tact to promote it, should turn out a great success.

After him came several well-known Generals, very few of whom served their full time in command of the H. C., so that they were not able to leave their mark so strongly on the Force. Sir Charles Gough, General McQueen, General Stewart, General Protheroe, the present Brigadier, all continued to insist on improvements of every kind, resulting in the present highly efficient state of the Force.

There are one or two further improvements desirable which. I should like to point out to the powers that be, in the hope that the suggestions may bear fruit in time, as the present seems favourable to military changes. The regiments, both cavalry and infantry, should be converted into class regiments, or if that be considered too sweeping a change, the companies and troops at all events should be organised in classes. There can be no question whatever that a class company regiment is superior to a mixed regiment, and a class regiment to a class company regiment. There would be no difficulty in the matter at all and I can see no objections to the change, which would be welcomed by all ranks. At present, whether *sub rosa* or by sanction I do not know, there are class troops in some of the cavalry regiments here and there, but the infantry are composed of a most heterogeneous mixture of Pandays, low-caste Deccanee Hindus, Deccan Mussulmans, with a few Sikhs, Punjabis, Goojurs, &c. I would advocate one regiment, the 1st Infantry, say of Brahmins, and one of Chuttrees say the 6th Infantry—these two to recruit in Oudh, round Unao, Rae Bareli, Jaunpur, &c.; one regiment, say the 2nd Infantry, to be composed of Deccanee Mussulmans, and to recurit in Hyderabad territory; one regiment, say the 5th Infantry to consist of Mussulmans from the Delhi districts; and two Regiments, say the 3rd and 4th, to consist of low-caste Deccanee Hindus, to recruit in Berar and Hyderabad and Southern India generally.

I say two regiments of low-caste men merely because there are a large number of such men now enlisted amongst the six infantry regiments of the Force, quite sufficient to form two whole regiments in themselves. The question of their suitability or otherwise for enlistment is another thing, but the men are there already and would be better in separate regiments of their own class than mixed up with other castes. All Commanding Officers must have felt the difficulty of dealing out promotion justly and conscientiously to these low-caste men. Many of them are well educated, intelligent, loyal, well behaved, and thoroughly deserve promotion in every way, and yet one feels that as non-commissioned or native officers they will have but little influence over the men of superior caste whom they will have to command, and that, therefore, it cannot be right to promote them.

There are sufficient Chuttrees, Brahmans and Deccanee Mussulmans scattered through the Force to make one regiment of each respectively, and the only regiment which would require making up to any large extent would be the 5th of Delhi Mussulman, regiment; but men of this class have been enlisted in large numbers of late years, and plenty more would, no doubt, be forthcoming if required. If class company regiments were preferred to begin with, as causing less change, it would be easy to organise most of the regiments as follows :—One company each of Brahmans, Chuttrees, Deccanee Mussulmans, and Upper India Mussulmans, three companies of low-caste Hindus of the Deccan, and one company of the other mixed Hindu elements to be found in these regiments, namely, Ahirs, Jats, Goojurs, Sikhs, &c.

Of the cavalry regiments the 1st Lancers might be Mussulmans of the Deccan and Southern India; the 2nd Lancers, Sikhs; the 3rd Lancers Mussulmans of Upper India, the Punjab, and Western Frontier; and the 4th, Chuttrees and Brahmans.

Anotner improvement required is to abolish the single regiment stations of Mominabad, Ellichpur, and Jalna (Raichur might be retained, as being on the Railway), the regiments from these stations being concentrated at Bolaram and Aurungabad, the battery and one of the Infantry regiments and the cavalry regiment going to Aurungabad, and one of the infantry regiments to Bolaram. Aurungabad should be made the command of a Colonel on the Staff, who should invariably be a Contingent officer, as very few of the compulsorily retired senior officers of the H. C. receive biliots elsewhere. Besides, it is not good for a regiment to have its Commanding Officer concentrate the greater part of his zeal and energy on the work of commanding and reforming a station, as might occur when the Senior Regtmental Commanding Officer on the spot has to command the station also.

There is now an annual shooting competition held at Bolaram, open to teams of all regiments of the H. C., which draws together every year at the Headquarter station men and officers of the whole force. Advantage might be taken of this to institute an annual Assault-at-Arms to be held at the same time, with competitions open to all branches of the services, such as tent-pegging, driving, feats of horsemanship, sword *versus* sword, bayonet *versus* bayonet, foot races, tug-of-war, &c.; every regiment to send a team, as they gladly would. This would foster *esprit de corps* and improve regiments in the use of arms so much neglected now for shooting only.

Holloway's Pills.—The Greatest Wonder of Modern Times.—They correct bile, prevent flatulency, cleanse the liver, and purify the system, renovate the debilitated, strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite, invigorate the nerves, promote health, and reinstate the weak to an ardour of feeling never before expected. The sale of these Pills throughout the globe astonishes every body, convincing the most sceptical that there is no Medicine equal to Holloways Pills for removing the complaints which are incidental to the human race. They are indeed a blessing to the afflicted, and a boon to those who suffer from disorder, internal or external. Thousands of persons have testified that by their use alone they have been restored to health after other remedies had proved unsuccessful.

WILL SIAM FIGHT?

THIS question is discussed in the July number of the "Contemporary" magazine by Mr. Henry Norman a writer whose information on the subject, it is claimed, is extensive and fresh. He discusses the prospect thus :—

At the very last interview I had with Prince Devawongse, the Foreign Minister, I asked him what Siam would do if the French pushed on and on, as it was certain they would—whether Siam would then, the policy of playing off one European power against another having broken down, cast off her distrust of us, and invite our assistance? He replied, "We shall fight." Of course I knew that the notion of Siam fighting France or anybody else was preposterous, and the Prince knew that I knew it. So he added, "That may seem incredible to you, but we shall certainly fight. We should have no more to lose by fighting than by not fighting, and a gallant resistance would draw the attention of the world to us and our just rights, and then perhaps they would not let us be eaten up by France. Believe me, we shall certainly fight." I believe, of course, that Prince Devawongse was perfectly sincere, but I cannot bring myself to believe that Siam will fight. She has almost nothing whatever to fight with.

What are her army and navy? The former is stated by the authorities to consist of 5,000 men, all stationed in Bangkok or close by. A few of these, armed with the Mannlicher repeating rifle, and admirably drilled by Captain Schau, are shown you on parade. It is certain, however, that one thousand of these would be nearer the mark than five thousand, and although they acted very well during the Chinese riots, it is almost equally certain that they could not be brought to face European troops. It is one thing to bayonet an unarmed Chinaman in a bamoo house, or to pot him as he swims down the river, and quite another to try conclusions with a "farang" soldier, who holds you in utter contempt and is backed up by dreadful prestige. The navy has simply been allowed to lapse. Mr. Curzon's statement that "the navy, though small, is an efficent force, consisting of a small, but well-handled flotilla of gunboats and cruisers," shows that he did not stay long enough to penetrate below the deceptive Siamese surface. Out of the dozen vessels moored in the river, perhaps two could with difficulty and much risk go to sea, and they are utterly ineffective. Of the new Armstrong cruiser I know nothing, except of its existence. At the forts there are supposed to be ten 6-inch Armstrong guns on disappearing carriages, like the two at Hong-Kong; but even if they are not disabled by rust, it would be safe to wager that, except the two European officers above mentioned, there is not an individual in Siam who knows how to fire them. No resistance worth the name could or would be made to a European force. A couple of hostile British or French gunboats in the Menam, and a thousand soldiers on shore, and the whole structure of Siam would fall like a house of cards, and the only difficulty would be to suppress the anarchy of the Chinese. The "corvee" abandoned, the crushing burden of taxation eased, the colossal royal extravagances curtailed, slavery abolished, not only in name but in fact, payment honestly and promptly made for everyting taken, just laws simply administered to all alike and the people of Siam would not wait to see their country developed by roads and railways, and its crops multiplied tendfold, to acknowledge the benefit of the new era. If one had to think only of the common people of Siam, there could be no hesitation in saying of the day when such things shall be. "Let it be soon!"

The decision of the future of Siam is for the moment out of her own hands. It may be that she will be permitted to go on her way for a while longer though the development of events seems to be making this doubtful. Several years ago the French ambassador proposed to Lord Salisbury that an imaginary line of demarkacation should be drawn down the middle of Siam from north to south, and that all to the east of it should be the French "sphere of influence," and all to the west the English one. So the French view of what should be Siams future is not very obscure. The official English view is much less clear. For some time the British *mot d'ordre* was, "Nothing to offend Siam," but this was probably due to the wish of the India Office—more powerful in the East than all the other departments of State put together—to get the Salween boundary question settled satisfactorily. This is now done, and therefore a little more energy in Bangkok, and a little more consideration of British interests there on the part of the British representatives may, perhaps, be looked for without too great a display of optimism. If France does not push matters to extremes, the few men in Siam who alone could, under any circumstances direct her future along the right path, and keep her upon it, may have the opportunity of showing whether this is in their power—the King's own younger brother, Prince Bhanurangse Swangwongse, commonly called the Ong Noi; Prince Devawongse Varoprakar, Prince Nares Vararidhi, the Governor of Bangkok, and Prince Damrong. But if the French Foreign Office allows its hand to be forced by its officials in Cambodia and on the Mekong, then a "nous deux." We are the great power in the whole East, and we must remain so. For the sake of peace and security for our present possessions, and for the sake of our future market, we must not allow Siam to be absorbed by France. If to prevent this it is necessary to "protect" Siam, we must be prepared to do so. Speaking for myself, though the attitude may be an unpopular one, I hold as an Imperialist and a believer in Englishmen above all other men, and in British rule above all other rule that we should be justified in assuming charge of Siam for no other reason than to prevent France doing so. But of course we must be sure of her intention first. Our forefathers twice prevented her from founding a rival empire; we should not be less determined. Let the British tradition be once undermined, and the disintegration of the Empire is only a matter of time. It may be necessary, however, to act at any moment. It is denied that the French fleet in the Far East has been ordered to the mouth of the Menam, but France has certainly seized an island off the Siamese coast as a basis for future operations. Our own China squadron, much stronger than any force France has there, should not be far off, in case of emergencies; for Bangkok must not under any circumstances be overawed by France.

"UNSEEN FOUNDATIONS."

MR. F. W. BAIN, Fellow of all Souls, Oxford (and now of Poona) has called my attention to an extraordinary series of literary coincidences between his book "The Principles of Wealth-Creation, and the Duke of Argylls work on "The Unseen Foundations of Society, with the praises of which the Press was lately ringing. Charges of plagiarism are thorny subjects, which I am averse to handle. Moreover, I have not read the Duke of Argylls magnum opus, and I have only glanced at Mr. Bains book. It is therefore not for me to express an opinion. It seems, however, beyond dispute that the two books teem with passages closely parallel, not only in thought, but in language. Here are a few samples :—

MR. BAIN.	THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.
The economical system which rests upon a mathematical, statical, deductive, and hypothetical method, assumes throughout an economic man . . . . In direct opposition to this, a scientific analysis of Wealth-Creation sets man as he is, in society as it is, a weird and thousand-sided being . . . . ("The Principles of Wealth-Creation." p. 187.)	It has been a just complaint made against the older economists that they have set up a maimed image of humanity as their model, that they have created what has been called an "economic man," an artificial being which does not exist, because man, as he actually lives and acts, is an infinitely more complex being than they have represented him to be. ("The Unseen Foundations of Society," p. 28.)
Value springs from the relation between the valuing mind and the thing valued, and it is pure absurdity to suppose that value in use and value in exchage are two things that we can separate (p. 52.)	In fact, exchangeability is merely one of the innumerable forms of use, so that value in exchange cannot be separated, generically, from value in use (p. 57.)
But longing, however great, will not effect anything. Wish must become act, will (p. 81). (This is in relation to the question of demand.)	Vague aspirations, not leading to any effort, are not in the full sense of the word, desires; still less do they constitute that which we all mean by the word demand. This word, in itself, has the force of a desire so strong and so definite as to lead to effort and to sacrifice. . . (p. 57).
It has often been pointed out that Adam Smith never gives a definition of wealth (p. 16).	It is a curious and a memorable fact that Adam Smith made no formal attempt to define the word or the thing which constituted the great subject of his inquiry (p. 34).
It is obvious that it (Smiths definition of wealth) is no definition at all. It is a mere vague description. . . . Smith never meant the phrase to be a definition (p. 18—text and note).	The vagueness of the words does not serve the purpose of a definition at all; . . . indeed, they were not intended or thought out by the author as serving such a purpose (p. 67).
Till that question is decided, it is vain to imagine that you can decide what labour is productive, what unproductive (p. 191).	Till men are agreed upon what they understand or will accept as products, the use of the words productive and unproductive must be indeterminate and unintelligible.

The foregoing are merely samples taken at random from some ten MS. folios of simillar coincidences in argument or illustrations, or both. Among the champions of the rights of property the Duke of Argyll is a stalwart of the stalwarts. I do not suppose that he would convert to his own use the thoughts, arguments, and language of another man without owning the obligation. But if this is merely another of those accidental coincidences which from time to time startle the literary world, it is certainly one of the most extraordinary of its class.—*Truth.*

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

FEARS OF BEING FRIZZLED.

A WEIRD and deeply interesting article is that contributed by Camille Flammarion to the "Cosmopolitan," in continuation of the series, entitled "Omega." The popular predictions and apprehensions as to the end of the world, which prevailed for many centuries past, are sketched with a pen remarkable for its vivid and picturesque language, whilst several artists of distinction have lent their assistance to the letter-press by a number of striking, not to say soul-stirring, illustrations. Camille Flammarion carefully and graphically traces the history of the various scares that have created consternation amongst the inhabitants of the globe—the comets, eclipses, famines, earthquakes, and pestilences which were supposed to be the forerunners of the general destruction of our planet. Strange to say, however, in spite of all its terrors, the world waited and hoped through all these troublous ages, and has happily arrived at the present period of comparative rest in which it is our pleasure to live. The comets of 1577 and 1665 seem to have strongly reawakened previous fears that the end of the world was approaching.

"In 1773 a great panic spread throughout Europe, and in Paris the excitement was so great that a number of fanatics indulged in the wildest displays of terror. In time the excitement died away, and the fear of comets assumed a new form, their collision with the earth now being discussed from a scientific point of view. Even in the present century predictions concerning the end of the world have several times been associated with the appearance of comets. It was announced that the comet of Biela, for example, would intersect the earth's orbit on October 29, 1832, which it did, as predicted. There was great excitement. Once more the end of things was declared at hand. Humanity was threatened. What was going to happen? The orbit, that is to say the path, of the earth had been confounded with the earth itself. The latter was not to reach that point of its orbit traversed by the comet until November 30, more than a month after the comet's passage, and the latter was at no time to be within 20,000,000 leagues of us. Once more we got off with a fright."

"It was," says Camille Flammarion, "very much the same in 1857. Some prophet of ill omen had declared that the famous comet of Charles V., whose periodic time was thought to be three centuries, would return on June 13 of that year. More than one timid soul was rendered anxious. Another prediction was made public in 1872, in the name of an astronomer who, however, was not responsible for it, M. Plantamour, director of the Geneva Observatory. As in the case of comets, so with other unusual phenomena, such as total solar eclipses, mysterious suns appearing suddenly in the skies, showers of shooting stars, great volcanic eruptions accompanied with the darkness of night and seeming to threaten the burial of the world in ashes, earthquakes overthrowing and engulfing houses and cities—all these grand and terrible events have been connected with the fear of an immediate and universal end of men and things.

"The history lipses would, of course, fill a volume, which would be no less interesting than the history of comets. A modern example—one of the last total eclipses of the sun—occurred on August 12, 1654. It had been foretold by astronomers, and the announcement produced the greatest alarm. There were those who believed that nothing less than the destruction of the world by fire was inevitable. Other and minor disasters were anticipated, and the belief in these dreaded results was so widespread that in order to escape them and by the express advice of physicians, many terrified people shut themselves up in closed cellars.

"Among uncivilised people these phenomena excite to-day the same terror which they once did among us. This fact is frequently attested by travellers, especially in Africa. During the eclipse of July 18, 1860, in Algeria, men and women resorted to prayer or fled affrighted to their homes. During the eclipse of July 29, 1878, which was total in the United States, a negro suddenly crazed with terror and persuaded that the end of the world was coming, cut the throats of his wife and children.

"Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions have sometimes attained such proportions as to lead to the fear that the end of the world was at hand. Imagine the state of mind of the inhabitants of Herculaneum and of Pompeii when the eruption of Vesuvius buried them in showers of ashes? Was not this for them the end of the world? And, more recently, were not those who witnessed the eruption of Krakatoa of the same opinion? Impenetrable darkness lasting 18 hours, an atmosphere like a furnace, filling the eyes, nose, and ears with ashes, the deep and incessant cannonade of the volcano, the falling of pumice-stones from the black sky, the terrible scene illumined only at intervals by the lurid lightning or the fire-balls on the spars and rigging of vessels, the thunder echoing from cloud and sea with an infernal musketry, the shower of ashes turning into a deluge of mud—this was the experience of the passengers of a Java vessel during the night of eighteen hours, from August 26 to 28, 1883, when a portion of the island of Krakatoa was hurled into the air, and the sea, after having first retreated, swept upon the shore to a height of thirty-five metres and to a distance of from one to ten kilometres over a coast-line of 500 kilometres, and in the reflux carried away with it the four cities, Tjiringin, Merak, Telok-Betong, and Auger, and the entire population of the region, more than 40,000 souls."

"Following this history, the author hastens to anticipate what may take place in the 25th century. The terror occasioned by the approach of a comet to the earth is depicted with remarkable imaginative power. The following little extract indicates the style of the narrative :—"Seated at his telephone, our speculator received his despatches and gave his orders, dictating sensational news to his journal, which was printed simultaneously in all the principal cities of the world. A quarter of an hour later these despatches appeared on the first page of the *Twenty-fifth Century* in New York, St. Petersburg, and Melbourne, as also in the capitals nearer Paris; an hour after the first edition a second was announced."—*Star.*

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th July 1893, on 25 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	300	10	910
Or per mile of Railway	24	12	...	36
For previous 1 week of half-year	650	230	10	890
Total for 2 weeks ...	1,250	530	20	1,800
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......
Per mile of Ry. do.	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date do.	......	......	......	......

THE marvellous child mentioned in the Chinese classics who, at four years old, was able to recite the 360 verses of the T'ang poetry as well as the Ancient Book of Odes, has been eclipsed by an infant prodigy of the same age, who has presented himself at the recent Licentiate Examinations in Hong Kong as a candidate for literary honours. The P'anyu Chehsien personally examined this tiny candidate, and found that the child could write a concise essay on the subject that had been given him, although of course in an infantile scrawl. It is observed by a local commentator that it now remains only for the Literary Chancellor to "pass" the prodigy ere he can be styled as "having entered the portals of the Dragon's gates"—that is obtained the degree of "Siu-ts'ai," or Licentiate.

THERE is a pleasant glimpse of the school days of the late Mr. Frank Buckland, the distinguished naturalist, in the Rev. Mr. Tuckwell's interesting little volume about Winchester School fifty years ago, which is just published by Messrs. Macmillan under the title of "The Ancient Ways" "Old Buckland," as he was called ("old" has long been the crowning term of endearment among school comrades), was a universal favourite, and even then his delight was to study the habits of wild animals, and to examine their structure when dead. A buzzard, an owl, and a racoon successively tenanted his locker; a regiment of tame jackdaws, whom he fed with bread and milk from "sick house," owned him as their patron. His hedgehogs kept open a perpetual fosse at the base of Meads Wa'l; and a great deal of agility was generated one day by his appearance in school just when the boys were standing up for the entrance of the master, brandishing a bottle of ammonia, and proclaiming that "the viper had got loose." He brought back with him one half-year a large white rat, which used to nestle in his bosom or sleeve. He was already a dexterous taxidermist; was wont to gather bats and moles; and of the skins of the latter contrived to make himself a comfortable waistcoat. He was, moreover, a "shameless and successful poacher, regarding which Mr. Tuckwell has many characteristic anecdotes to tell.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JULY 23.

Reilly, Major, Bo, Comt, on duty, from Deolalee.

JULY 26.

Thurnall, Lt, Ms, 7th Infy, on leave, from Belgaum.
Bruce, Lt-Col, Ms, P W D, York Regt, on leave, from Bangalore.
Blomfield Major, Bo, D A A G, off leave, from Kirkee.
Curri·, Major, 2nd Norfolk Regt, on leave, from Poonamallee
Sykes, Lt, Bengal. 2nd Dran Guards, on leave, from Rawal-Pindi.
Beville, Major-Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES—JULY 27.

Barnard, Brig-Genl, Bengal, on leave to Ceylon.
Hawkins, Capt, Bengal, 1st Infy, on leave, to Australia.
Carden, Capt, Bo, A P D, off leave, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th July.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Cooperage on Saturday the 29th instant at 7 a.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th July.

1. There will be a Regimental Committee Meeting at the Fort Head-Quarters on Tuesday next the 1st proximo, at 3-30 p.m.

2. The following transfer is sanctioned :—Gunner F D McAlpin from No. 1 Company to No. 2 Sub-division, No. 2 Company, dated the 27th instant.

3. The following drills will take place to-day :—
Fort Head-Quarters.—6-30 p. m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.—8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

4. The following drills will take place next week :—
Fort Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 1st August, 6-30 p.m.—25 pr. gun drill.
Friday, 4th August. 6-30 p.m.—25 pr. gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 1st August, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Friday, 4th August, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazettee, July 27.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Major E L Elliot, D S O, Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—Major T H Mackenzie, I S C, four months, private affairs.

2nd Battn B B & C I Raily Vol Rifle Corps.—Paymaster and Hony Capt J W Fordham is permitted to resign his Commission.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made :—26th (Baluchistan) Regt Bo Infy.—Jamadars Taj-Muhamad, Aman Khan and Karim Khan to be Subedars to complete establishment. Subadar Isa Khan to be Subadar Major to complete establishment.

The undermentioned officer is allowed general leave in India to 10th Sept 1893 :—Lieut C O Halliday, R E, Military Works Dept.

The promotion of Surgn-Col R Bowman, will have effect from the 25th Feb 1893, the tenure of his appointment in the administrative grade of the Indian Medical Service, Bombay, reckoning from the 16th April 1893, inclusive.

The promotion of Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col C T Peters, M B, notified in G O G No 254, dated 10th May 1893, will have effect from the 26th Feb.

The following appointment is made on the Personal Staff of H E the Governor :—Lieut-Col T Harris, Half-pay, British Infantry, to be Military Secy to H E the Governor, vice Col E W Rhodes, D S O, Royal Dragoons, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Herbert Frederick Cavendish Parkinson to act as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Aden during the absence of Mr H W Vidal.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut R S Pottinger to act as Second-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio Assist to the Political Supt, Savantvadi, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur ChimanialHarrai to be sub pro tem Second Depy Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Rao Bahadur Savailal Govindram Desai, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Pollen, I C S, BA, LLD, to act as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha and Narukot, vice Mr H T Ommanney, I C S, or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E H E Leggatt, I C S, Assist Collr, Broach, to be a Visitor of the Subordinate Jail at Broach.

Mr E F Green, acting Dist Supt of Police, Nasik, is allowed privilege leave for two months from the date of his handing over charge of his office to Mr H M Gibbs.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Sheik Hussein Abdulla to be Clerk of the Court of Small Causes at Nadiad.

H E the Governor in Counail is pleased to appoint Major E H Fitzherbert, Commandant, Devlali Depot, to be Cantonment Magte of Devlali, in addition to his military duties, vice Lieut-Col C E Hussey.

Major Fitzerbert is also appointed to be a Magte of the first class in the Nasik Dist, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Cantonment of Devali.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Nainsuk Kewalchand to be a Special Magte, and to invest him, within the Nasik City and the Nasik Taluka, with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, and with additional powers.

Mr Antaji Ramchandra Halambe was appointed to act as Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Devgad in the Ratnagiri Dist from the 12th May to the 9th June 1893, both days inclusive, vice Mr Visaji Ganesh Dabke, deceased.

Mr Vaijanath Anant Datar has been appointed Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Panvel in the Thana Dist, vice Vishnu Vithal Patkar, deceased.

Rao Saheb Moreshwar Keshav Kanekar, acting Mamlatdar of taluka Salsette in the district of Thana, is appointed a Magte of the second class in that district.

Mr R Lord, I C S, Assist Collr in the district of Satara, is appointed a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Mr Lord is also appointed a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr B C H Calcraft-Kennedy, I S C, Assist Collr in the district of Satara, is appointed Magte of the second class in that district.

Mr Calcraft-Kennedy is also appointed Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Justices of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay :—Mr C N Seddon, I C S, Assist Collr and Magte of the first class, Khandesh; and Mr C A Kincaid, I C S, Assist Collr and Magte of the second class, Shikarpur.

Mr H L Hervey, I C S, assumed charged of the office of Assist Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara on the 4th inst.

Azam Nandial Bhogilal, acting Head Karkun of taluka Mehmadabad in the district of Kaira, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district, and invested with additional powers.

Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan, Mamlatdar of taluka Ankola in the district of Kanara, is appointed a Magte of the second class in that district.

Mr C Marston, Assist Consvr and Regisitar of the River Indus in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased under Sec 5 of the Act to appoint the undermenttoned officers in the district of Kolaba to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police :—Mr R A Lamb, I C S, acting Collr and Dist Magte; Mr J H DuBoulay, I C S, Assist Collr and Magte of the first class; Rao Bahadur Kashinath Narayan Bhangaonkar, Dist Depy Collr and Magte of the first class; and Rao Bahadur Vishnu Hari Shikhare, Huzur Depy Collr and Magte of the first class.

Mr. A H M Ostrehan, acting Assist Supt of Police, Karachi passed an examination in Sindhi.

Azam Narsinh Govind Kakeri, Mahalkari of petha Supa in the district of Kanara, is appointed a Magte of the second class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Azam Narsinh Govind Kakeri, Mahalkari of petha Supa, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar.

Khan Saheb Navroji Byramji Kaka relinquished charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Courts at Kada and Karjat in the Ahmednagar Dist on the 23rd ult.

The appointment of Azam Ganpatrao bin Kacch, Patil, as a Conciliator in the Kopargaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar Dist, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

The appointment of Azam Khando Govind Manke, School Master, as a Counciliator in the Sirur Taluka of the Poona Dist, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments wish effect from the date of retirement of Rao Saheb Motiram Rajaram Vakil :—Mr Hiralal Narotamdas Dalal, BA, to be Depy Educational Inspr, Surat; Mr Cowasji Jamse ji Sanjana, MA, to be Head Master, Nadiad High School, but to continue at Bhavnagar; and Mr Kaikhosru Kavasji Kapadia, MA, to be sub pro tem Head Master, Nadiad High School, during the absence of Mr Sanjana, or pending further orders.

Mr Abaji Vishnu Kathavate, BA, is appointed Professor of Oriental Languages in the Deccan College, vice Dr Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, CIE, retired.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Kaskinath Mahadev Thatte is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and six days.

Mr L J Mountford, I C, S passed an examination in Hindustani on the 3rd instant.

Messrs H S Lawence, I C S, and J C Gloster, I C S, passed an examination in Sindhi according to the Lower Standard on the 3rd inst.

Mr L J Mountford, I C S, to be an Assist Collr in Sind.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr A W G Chuckerbutty, C S, to do duty as Assist Collr, Bijapur; and Mr L C Switfte, I C S, to do duty as Assist Collr, Belgau

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J W A Weir, I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Ahmedabad, and District Registrar, Ahmedabad, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Ahmedabad Dist, during the absence of Mr C E Frost, I C S, on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Mr C E Frost, I C S, Collr of Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leove of absence for three months.

Mr W Allen is permitted to resign H M's Convenanted Civil Service, on the Bombay Establishment.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L W Seymour to act as Supt, Sind Revenue Survey.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn Manilal Gangadas Desai, L M and S, is appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Kaira.

Surgn-Major J S Wilkins, D S O, acting Civil Surgeon, Broach, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. E. GORDON DUFF, whose "Early Printed Books," in the Books about Books Series, has just appeared, will issue in the autumn a collection of facsimiles of pages from English fifteenth century books. The volume will be a large folio, and will contain an exhaustive introduction and about sixty plates. All the facsimiles will be full-size, and specimens of every English type used before the year 1500 will be given. The price to subscribers will be 25s., to be raised after publication to £2. Works similar in character to this exist in France and also in Germany, but the forthcoming volume will be the first attempt on behalf of England.

Some months ago Messrs. Osgood and McIlvaine published a novel entitled, "An Exquisite Fool," anonymously. This is now to be republished in another edition, which will bear the author's name, Miss E. Frances Poynter. The same firm are about to issue a work by Mr. Charles Wagner on "Youth." A new edition of "Studies in the Wagnerian Drama," including an analysis of "Tristan and Isolde," "Die Meistersinger," "Ring des Nibelungen," and "Parsifal," by Henry Edward Krehbiel, is about to be prepared. It has been decided that the publication of James Russell Lowell's letters, which Professor C. E. Norton is editing, shall be postponed until September.

The memoirs of the Duc Pasquier, who died in 1862 at the age of ninety-five, are on the eve of publication in France, and an English version will probably be issued before the end of the year. In 1787 he took the degree of Doctor of Laws, and entered Parliament, and two years later was a member of the Parliament of Paris. Under the First Empire he was made a Councillor of State and Prefect of Police; he found himself Minister of Foreign Affairs when the Bourbon Monarchy had been restored; and in 1830 was appointed Chancellor of the Kingdom and created a duke. He witnessed the taking of the Bastille, and was present at the execution of Louis XVI., and at the trial of Fouquier Tinville. His father was executed during the Reign of Terror.

Mr. Heinemann announces that "Sarah Grand's novel "Ideala" will be republished by him immediately in a cheap form. "The Heavenly Twins,' by the way, enters upon its third thousand next week. The new volume of the International Library, "The Jew," from the Polish of Joseph Ignatius Kraszewski, translated by Linda da Kowalewska, with an introduction by Mr. Edmund Gosse, will be published in a few days. Miss Ellen Terrys Reminiscences will probably not be issued this year.

Miss Annie S. Swan, whose new novel "Homespun" is just published, has recently taken up her abode in the North-west district of London. Some years ago she was victimised by the Charing-cross Publishing Company, with which it may be remembered Sir Gilbert Campbell, amongst others, was concerned. Her popularity was first brought about by a letter from Mr. Gladstone, in which he spoke of her work as beautiful and artistic, and that it must be the fault of the reader if he did not profit by its perusal. A poor farmer's daughter, she was born in Leith, but lived for many years at Gorebridge, about twelve miles from Edinburgh. A pretty romance is attached to the way in which she met her future husband, Dr. Burnett-Smith, and also to the manner in which the means were found to enable him to qualify for his profession. Mrs. Burnett-Smith is contemplating the formation of a club for young women engaged in literary and journalistic work in London.

The fashion of accumulating material for national or imperial history by the examination and exposition of the archives or annals of towns, districts, counties, or other divisions, has at length extended to that "shire of spires and squires," Northampton. Mr. T. Collings, of Wellingborough, is about to publish a work under the title of "Our County," which will "consist of forty sketches of notable men of Northamptonshire by Mr. W. Ryland D. Adkins, and each sketch will be illustrated with a pen-and-ink portrait by Mr. W. B. Shoosmith." The work will be dedicated to Mr. S. G. Stopford Sackville, Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions and of County Council of Northamptonshire, who is one of the forty notables. The remainiag thirty-nine include, almost of course, Earl Spencer, the Right Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P., Lord Burghley, M.P., Sir Henry Dryden, the Bishop of Peterborough, Lord Knightley, the Marquis of Exeter, the Duke of Grafton, and the Marquis of Northampton.

A correspondent writes:—"Your reviewer, in his notice of Mr. Pollard's 'Chaucer,' speaks of 'the dull persons' who are puzzled, for one thing, over 'the position of that mysterious village calledBob-up-and-Down.' The puzzle was long ago solved by the late Mr. Wright, who indentified that village with the present Harbledown, near Blee or Blean Forest. As the pilgrims neared the place, the road alternately ascended and descended some low, steep hills. Thus, sometimes Harbledown was visible and sometimes was lost to view. Hence, naturally, its nickname of 'Bob-up-and-Down."

In projecting a new spiritualistic journal, to be called "Borderland," Mr. Stead has not a satisfactory precedent in the success of similar preceding ventures. The original organ of the spiritualists was the "Spiritual Magazine," now defunct, and there have also been published at various times "The Spiritualist," "Medium," "Human Nature," and the "Spiritual Magazine." The "Spiritual Herald" was started in February 1856, and was published monthly in London and New York at the price of sixpence. Only six numbers were issued. "Spiritual Notes," started in July 1878 as a monthly, was more successful, thirty-nine numbers beings published. The "Spiritual News" appeared first in December 1870. It was a penny monthly, and held on until April 1871, when it was "suspended"—not levitated. It was intended to resume publication in the follow-winter, but there is no record in the British Museum of the intention having been carried out. "The Spirit World" reached only one issue in May 1853. At present there are two spiritual journals published in London, "The Medium and Daybreak" and "Light." Manchester publishes one called "The Two Worlds."

The first number of "Commerce," the illustrated weekly newspaper founded upon the old "Chamber of Commerce Journal," shows an excellent idea capitally carried out. There is no reason whatever why commerce should be the dull subject it is usually made; interest and information are not at all mutually exclusive, as a glance at this new enterprise will show. It is so full of instruction that it ought to be welcomed wherever a commercial education is given, and the editors have succeeded in combining business with pleasure. The principal article is on "The New Port of Manchester," by Mr Elijah Helmer, secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and the first of a series of "Commercial Conversations" is with Mr. Henry Norman, about the Far East. Both of these, and the rest of the contents, are particularly well illustrated.

Lady Burton's Life of her husband will be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. Mr. W. H. Hudson's "Birds in a Village" will be ready in a few days.—Messrs. A. D. Innes and Co., are preparing a volume of recent lectures by Mr. Robert K. Douglas, of the British Museum, Professor of Chinese at King's College, on "The Present State of Chinese Society," dealing with both the political and social life of the Chinese. The fourth volume of the Whileaway Library will be entitled "Something Wrong," by Mrs. E. Nesbit.—Messrs. F. V. White and Co. announce for publication in a few days a novel by Mrs. Hungerford, entitled "A Mad Prank."—Messrs. G. P. Putnam will issue in the autumn, in four volumes, "The Political, Sociological, Religious, and Literary Writings of Thomas Paine," edited, with introduction and notes, by Moncure Daniel Conway.

For the benefit of him who would learn something about antiquarian researches, and who would seek to profit by the study of others, Mr. E. E. Thoyts has prepared his excellent volume, entitled "How to Decipher and study old documents" (Elliot Stock. The studying of old documents and records, even to the enthusiast, is fraught with difficulties oftentimes appearing insuperable. Mr. Thoyts has experienced these, and has also overcome them. The points which puzzled him in perusing records of old times he has endeavoured in the pages of his work to explain to beginners in the walks of record-hunting. He discusses them all in a systematic and businesslike way, in the worthy hope that many more may go to the fountain head of knowledge, enlightened by his teaching, instead of relying upon statements made by writers who, in searching old records, may possibly and unconsciously have erred in their labours. Mr. C. Trice Martin, the Assistant Keeper of Her Majesty's Records, contributes a sensible introduction to a volume, the merits of which should undoubtedly meet with their due reward.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN took cognisance of the Salvation Army; though in a somewhat equivocal context, in his sermon at the Oratory on the occasion celebrated in the Catholic world as "The Rededication of England to the Blessed Mother of God and to St. Peter the Prince of the Apostles." It was the main contention of the Cardinal's discourse that St. Peter was once England's patron saint. Now he sorrowfully confessed that more than two-thirds of the population had no patron saint, and failed to find their satisfaction in religious services of any kind. Yet, he said, he could not believe the religious instincts of the people were dead. This was shown by "the way they listened for a while to any one pretending to bring them a message," by their response to the appeal of the Salvation Army, and even by the multitude of religious sects springing up amongst us.

NOTICES.

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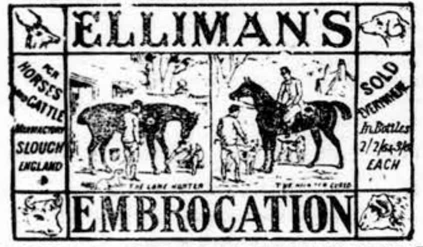

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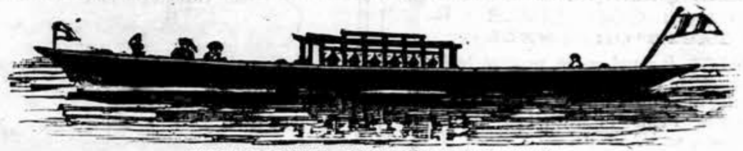

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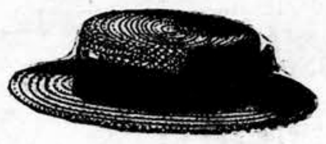

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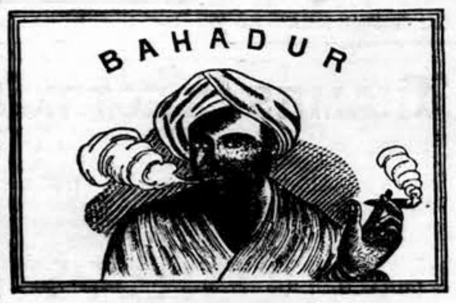

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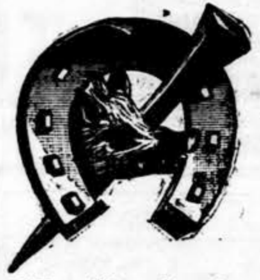

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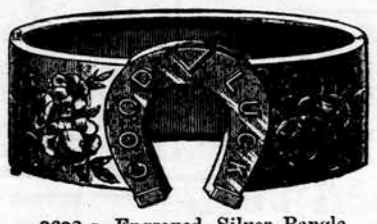

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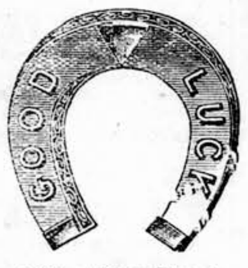

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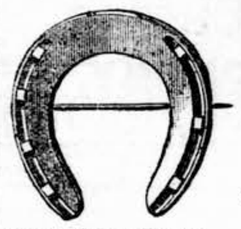

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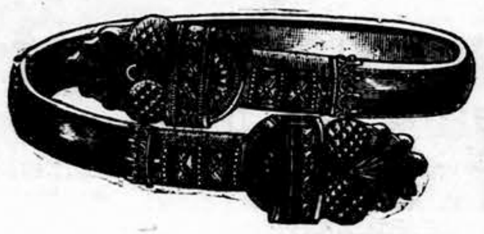

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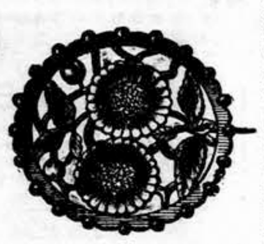

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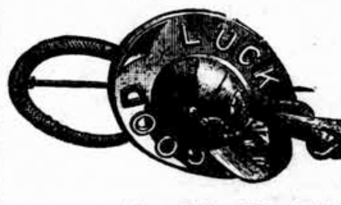

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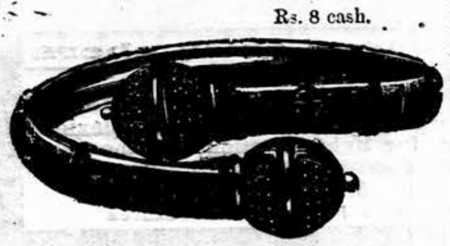

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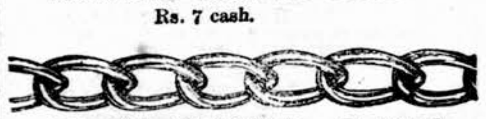

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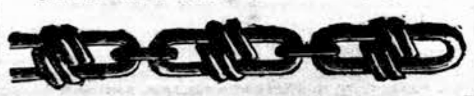

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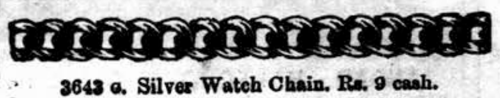

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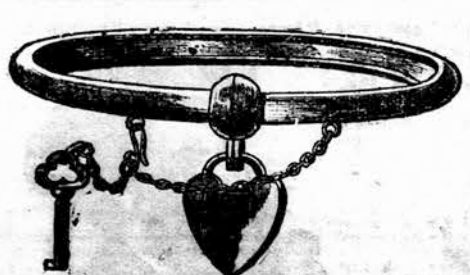

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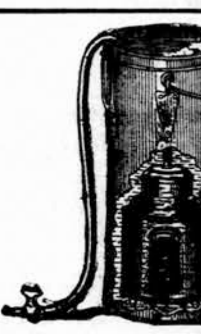

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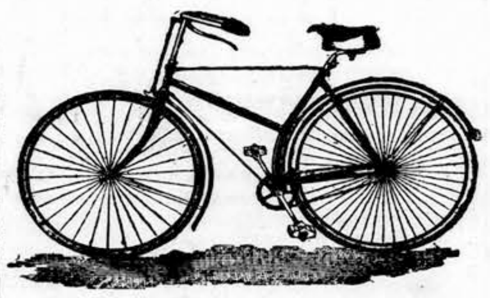

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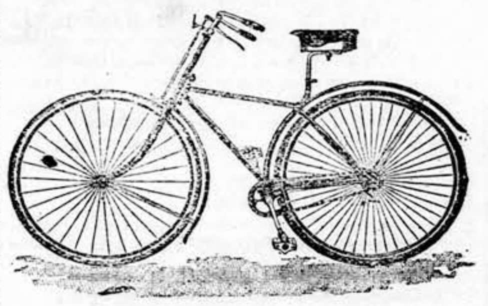

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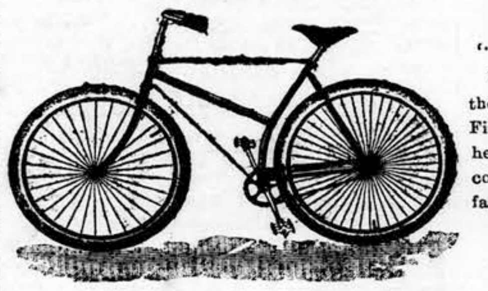

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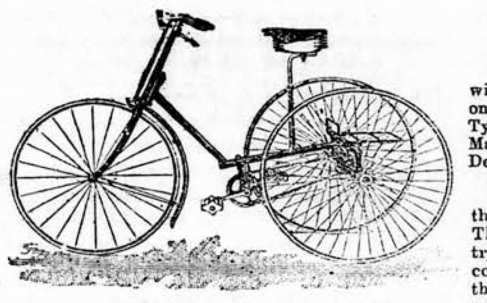

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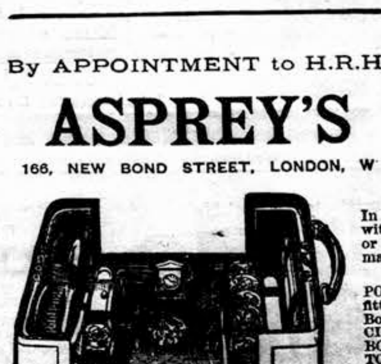

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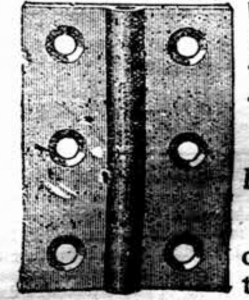

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